

## LOS ANGELES

—IN—

**IN BRIEF.**

**From the Dark Continent.**  
PLYMOUTH (Eng.) July 11.—John Hays Hammond, Solly Joel, George A. Farrar and Lionel Phillips, the Johannesburg reformers, recently released from prison, arrived here today from South Africa.

The Southron has been in evidence every hour of the day. The bands have continuously played his sort of music, "Dixie," "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "My Maryland," and going back and forth to the Coliseum on the crowded cars, if one sat next the aisle he was

During the afternoon he received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the country, expressing the congratulations of friends. In conversation with the press he said that the Boston Press, Mr. Sewall said he believed the ticket would be a great deal stronger throughout the East than the western ticket. He was fighting along the coast.

**In the Thick of the Fight.**

NEW YORK, July 1.—The dispatch from London says that the British fleet was in the thick of the fight with the insurgent Matabelees at Battledore. The British fleet was in the thick of the fight with the insurgent Matabelees at Battledore. The British fleet was in the thick of the fight with the insurgent Matabelees at Battledore.

**Fire at Nashville.**—**NASHVILLE, Tenn.,** This afternoon one of the most important squares in the city was almost totally destroyed by fire. The buildings were consumed with contents. The losses are estimated to be from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

**Curia Dead.**—**BERLIN, July 11.**—Prof. Ernst Curtius, the German ambassador in London, is dead. He was born in Lubeck in 1818.

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## DONT WANT ANY COWBOY.

"The Convention Was  
Crazy—Crazy."

So Says Chief Justice Baker of  
Arizona's Supreme Court.

The Great American People Arises  
and Responds "Yea."

Comment on the Work of the As-  
sembly—Never Before Have So  
Many Democratic Newspapers  
Boasted the Ticket.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)  
PHOENIX (Ariz.) July 11.—(Special  
Dispatch.) Commenting on the nomi-  
nation of Bryan, Judge A. C. Baker,  
Chief Justice of the Territory, a lead-  
ing Democrat and free-silver man,  
said:

"This is a critical time in the history  
of the United States. We have some  
very important internal issues that  
must be decided with the approval or  
disapproval of the President. We are  
approaching a crisis in international af-  
fairs. We have important relations to  
establish with Cuba, with Spain, En-  
gland and Venezuela. At the head of  
the government in such a time we want  
a broad-minded, experienced statesman.  
We don't want any Nebraska cowboy.  
The convention was crazy, crazy. It  
allowed itself to be carried away by a  
boy with a bundle of oratorical fire-  
works."

"I don't doubt that Bryan is an orator.  
I know he is an orator. But he is  
not a statesman, and we want a  
statesman at the helm of affairs of this  
nation. Albeit? He's a damned An-  
archist. If there is one thing above  
another for which President Cleveland  
deserves commendation, it is for his  
course in Chicago during the strike.  
The reception given Albeit was a di-  
rect slap at Cleveland. As for Tillman,  
I carried a musket as a boy of 15, the  
result of the hot-headed work of some  
of Tillman's newspapers. I wired Joe  
Alexander to nominate Billy Barnes of  
Tucson for Vice-President and they  
would have a — good ticket."

### READ THIS LIST.

Now is the time to subscribe to  
Sound-money Doctrines.  
(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—(Special Dis-  
patch.) At no previous time in the po-  
litical history of the country has such  
a number of party newspapers re-  
peated the platform and candidate of  
the national convention as announced  
themselves immediately after the nomi-  
nation of William Jennings Bryan as  
the candidate of the Democracy. This  
morning the following Democratic or-  
gans announce their inability to sup-  
port his candidacy.

BOSTON GLOBE.  
NEW HAVEN REGISTER.  
TRENTON TIMES.  
SALEM NEWS.  
UTICA OBSERVER.  
PITCHBURG (Mass.) MAIL.  
POMPERY GAZETTE.  
LOWELL TIMES.  
BROOKLYN EAGLE.  
BOSTON HERALD (Ind.-Dem.).  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL (Ind.).  
HARTFORD TIMES.  
MANCHESTER (N. H.) UNION  
(Dem.).  
NEW YORK SUN.  
NEW YORK TRIBUNE.  
NEW YORK HERALD (Ind.-Dem.).  
NEW YORK POST (Ind.-Dem.).  
NEW YORK STAATS ZEITUNG.  
PHILADELPHIA RECORD.  
PHILADELPHIA TIMES.  
BUFFALO COURIER.  
BUFFALO INQUIRER.  
BALTIMORE SUN.  
BALTIMORE NEWS (Ind.-Dem.).  
RICHMOND TIMES.  
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.  
DETROIT FREE PRESS.  
CHICAGO CHRONICLE.  
CHICAGO STAATS ZEITUNG.  
ST. PAUL GLOBE.  
PETERSBURG INDEX-APPEAL.

WOULD NOT LIKE A CYCLOPE.  
LONDON, July 11.—The Economist  
commenting upon the Chicago con-  
vention, says: "The success of the Dem-  
ocrats would act like a moral and  
economic cyclone on American trade  
and business. Happily, it is one thing  
to carry an unground platform at a party  
convention, and quite another to win  
an election."

### THEY SWALLOW IT.

"Whiskers" Peffer the Only Populist  
Who is Dissatisfied.  
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TOPEKA (Kan.) July 11.—John  
Breidenthal, chairman of the Populist  
State Central Committee, has enthusiastically  
over the nomination of Bryan. He  
says: "It suits me exactly. I be-  
lieve the Populist National Convention  
will endorse the nomination of Bryan.  
At least, the Kansas delegation will  
vote that way beyond doubt." Senator  
Peffer threw cold water on the propo-  
sition to endorse Bryan. "I do not be-  
lieve the Populist National Convention  
will or should endorse the nomination  
of Bryan," said he. "I believe a candi-  
date should be regularly nominated by  
the Populists at St. Louis, and the  
refusal effected in the several States.  
That is to say, where Bryan is the  
strongest, Populists should turn in and  
help secure his election, and where  
the Populists are the strongest the  
Democrats should vote for the Populist  
electors."

Ex-Gov. Lewelling said that there  
was no doubt in his mind that the  
Populist convention would nominate  
Bryan. Personally he is much in favor  
of the Democratic nominee.

TAUBENECK WAS DUMB.  
ST. LOUIS, July 11.—When seen last  
night by a representative of the Asso-  
ciated Press, Chairman Taubeneck re-  
fused to discuss Bryan's nomination.

FROM A SILVER STANDPOINT.  
MINNEAPOLIS, July 11.—The Times  
says editorially: "Bryan's nomination  
is the wisest choice the Chicago con-  
vention could have made from the stand-  
point of the silver interest. He has  
always been in sympathy with economic  
and social views held by the Populists.  
His endorsement by the Populist con-  
vention will mean a solid and enthu-  
siastic union of all silver forces—a  
situation which the Republican goldcoat  
party may consider with alarm."

THINKS IT STRONG.  
WATERLOO (Iowa.) July 11.—When  
the news of Bryan's nomination

reached Waterloo it did not seem in  
the least to surprise ex-Gov. Boies, who  
said: "I think it the very strongest  
ticket that could be made for the  
doubtful States in the Northwest,  
which are Kansas and Nebraska, and  
both the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Illi-  
nois, Indiana and Michigan, with prob-  
ably Wisconsin added."

HE GROOMED HIMSELF.  
KANSAS CITY (Mo.) July 11.—The  
Times (Dem.) says: "The Democratic  
convention met to select the strongest  
candidate the party could present.  
There is no questioning the judgment  
of the convention. To the credit of Mr.  
Bryan, let it be said that he had no  
managers grooming him for the nomi-  
nation."

AN "ACCIDENTAL."  
NEW YORK, July 11.—Regarding the  
Democratic nomination the Advertiser  
says: "The issue is between honesty  
and repudiation; between patriotism  
and rank treason. He is an accidental  
candidate, without one fiber of Presi-  
dential timber in his whole mental and  
political composition."

HE IS WEAK.  
ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The Globe Dem-  
ocrat (Republican) says: "There is a  
strong probability that Bryan will be  
voted in Eastern States that stand  
not only not obtain, because Bryan is less  
completely and less conspicuously iden-  
tified with the free-silver cause. This,  
however, is an element of weakness in  
Bryan, for the very consideration which  
makes him less objectionable to the  
gold faction of his party will render  
him less acceptable to the silver fac-  
tion."

A PRIZE PICTON ORATOR.  
NEW YORK, July 11.—Regarding the  
Democratic Presidential nomination the  
Press says:

"In the last hour the Democratic  
convention nominated to the Presidency  
a man who, until yesterday, was known  
to the vast majority of his countrymen  
through the rumors of paragraphic  
print. His local reputation has been of  
late, intense as the 'star attraction' of  
Populist picnics and the prize orator of  
the country fairs."  
"But the nomination matters little.  
It turns out to be a lovely and some-  
what amusing travesty. A body of men  
have met and assumed the habiliments  
of the Democratic party. Ragged and  
foul as are these, they find contamination  
in this touch of men who have  
seized them in violation of the lowest  
code of thieves. In this guise it has  
spared from the distinction of its at-  
tack of the institutions which  
Americans hold dear. It has exalted  
much which Americans hold particu-  
larly vile."

GOD SAVE THE COUNTRY.  
CLEVELAND (O.) July 11.—The  
Leader, among other things, says edi-  
torially: "Washington, Jefferson, Lin-  
coln and Bryan. God save the country  
from such stupidity, from such ever-  
lasting shame, from such an insuffer-  
able spectacle. But Bryan, with all of  
his ignorance, his cheap demagoguery,  
his intolerable gabble, his utter lack  
of common-sense, and his general in-  
capacity in every direction, is a typi-  
cal Democrat of the new school. His  
weapon is wind; his stock in trade is  
his mouth."

WHAT IT MEANS.  
CHICAGO, July 11.—The Times-Her-  
ald says: "The nomination of Bryan  
of the Democratic nominee on a Popu-  
list platform for President of the  
United States means there is a scat-  
tered, not numerous but resolute, party  
in this country in favor of, among  
other things: Extinction of the right  
of private contract; legislation so as  
to alter the Supreme Court of the  
United States as to make it Populist-  
like; voluntary bankruptcy of all busi-  
ness men in the United States who  
are not Vanderbilts and Astors."

ENEMY OF THE COUNTRY.  
KANSAS CITY (Mo.) July 11.—The  
Journal (Rep.) says: "The politician  
who attempts to array one class  
against another; to inflame the poor  
against the rich; to kindle the fires  
of revolution in the breasts of the peo-  
ple is a demagogue and an enemy of  
the country. Such a man is William  
Jennings Bryan."

A BLUE-GRASS BREAK.  
LEXINGTON (Ky.) July 11.—The  
Morning Herald, the leading Demo-  
cratic daily in the Blue Grass district,  
declines to support Bryan.

INDEPENDENT OF ALL.  
DETROIT (Mich.) July 11.—The  
Free Press, which has always been a  
stalwart leading journal of the Demo-  
cracy, will tomorrow bolt the Chicago  
convention's platform and candidates,  
and declare independence of all party  
organizations.

A PREMIUM ON LAWLESSNESS.  
LONDON, July 11.—The Pall Mall  
Gazette this afternoon says: "The Dem-  
ocrats have placed a premium on dis-  
honesty and all forms of lawlessness."

WONG CHIN FOO BOLTS.  
CHICAGO, July 11.—A local paper  
says:

"An attempt to establish a new politi-  
cal party, which will have for its aims  
the repeal of the Chinese immigration  
laws and the abolition of all labor-sav-  
ing machinery, will be made at a mass-  
meeting to be held this evening."  
"The would-be founder of the new  
party, which he would call the Ameri-  
can Liberty Party, is Wong Chin Foo,  
a naturalized Chinaman, for nearly  
twenty years a resident of the United  
States. He is a man of great energy  
and Democratic national convic-  
tions to allow him to speak before them,  
and then incorporate in their platform  
plank opposing his principles. Both  
of the conventions refused to grant his  
request, and he determined to establish  
an independent party for that purpose."

WILL BLAZE A WAY.  
TEXAS GOLD MEN FOLLOW THE  
LEAD OF ILLINOIS.

Another National Convention to Re-  
assert the Principles of the  
Cook—New York  
Still Hears Fire.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
CHICAGO, July 11.—After a confer-  
ence between the gold Democrats of  
Illinois and a committee sent from  
Texas to represent the anti-silver sen-  
timent of that State, the following  
signed card was issued:

"The undersigned, elected by the  
Democratic convention of Texas to at-  
tend the convention at Chicago, to there  
cooperate with any Democrats there  
met together for the preservation of the  
integrity of the Democratic party and  
the perpetuation of its principles, hereby  
heartily endorse the action of the Illi-  
nois Democracy in calling for a Demo-  
cratic national convention to nominate  
candidates for President and Vice-  
President, and adopt a platform of  
Democratic principles."  
(Signed) "RUFFUS HARDY,  
"GEORGE CLARK,  
"F. S. CONNERY,  
"W. HENLEY,  
"G. A. BOLINGER,  
"G. A. READ."

THE SIMON-PURE ARTICLE.  
ROCHESTER (N. Y.) July 11.—The  
Whitney-Hill party arrived at Buffalo  
at 8 o'clock this morning, and pro-  
ceeded eastward. They were quite as  
non-committal as last night on the

proposition of whether there would be  
a bolt. It is believed that their silence  
is caused by a desire to know whether  
the Populists will endorse the platform  
and ticket. If they do, there is some  
likelihood of a gold convention, which  
will proclaim itself the Democratic  
National Convention on the ground that  
the last so-called one was controlled  
by Populists, and declared for their  
tenets.

If the Populists do not join the  
Democrats, then, Hill and Whitney be-  
lieve, it will be wise through a man-  
ifesto to say to the people just what  
the eastern gold men believe will be  
the outcome of the election.

WOULDN'T AIR 'EM YET.  
NEW YORK, July 11.—William C.  
Whitney and his party reached home  
from Chicago tonight. Whitney refused  
to say anything. At present he did  
not wish to air his views, but he might  
make a statement, he said, in a few  
days.

MAJ. MCKINLEY'S WORDS.  
THE STRUGGLE IS TO PRESERVE  
THE GOVERNMENT'S HONOR.

Our Trouble is not with the Money  
We Have, but with the Threat to  
Debase It—Protection Will Re-  
sult in Prosperity Which Means  
Work and Wages.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
CANTON (O.) July 11.—It was less  
than an hour after the adjournment of  
the Chicago convention when the Thir-  
ty-second Ward Foraker Club of  
Cleveland arrived in Canton, 300 strong,  
with their wives and daughters. They  
marched at once to ex-Gov. McKinley's  
residence. After President Lucas had  
made a presentation address, ex-Gov.  
McKinley addressed his visitors. In  
the course of his remarks, he said:

"My fellow-citizens: Recent events  
have impressed upon the patriotic peo-  
ple of this country a responsibility  
greater than the civil war. Then it  
was a struggle to preserve the govern-  
ment of the United States. Now it is  
a struggle to preserve the government's  
honor. (Cries of "Yes" and applause.)  
Then it was a contest to save the Union;  
now it is a contest to save spotless its  
credit. The action was arrayed  
against section; now men of all sec-  
tions can unite and will unite to re-  
buke the repudiation of our obligations  
and the debasement of our currency."  
(Applause.)

"In this contest, patriotism is above  
party and national honor is dearer  
than any party name. The currency and  
credit of the government are good now,  
and must be kept good forever. Our  
trouble is not with the character of  
the money that we have, but with the  
threat to debase it. We have the same  
currency that we had in 1822—good the  
world over, and unquestioned by any  
people. Then too, we had unexampled  
credit and prosperity. Our difficulty  
now is to get that money in circula-  
tion, and invested in protected enter-  
prises which furnish employment to  
American laborers. (Great applause.)  
This is impossible with the distrust  
that hangs over the country at the  
present time, and every effort to make  
our dollars or any one of them worth  
less than one hundred cents each only  
serves to increase distrust. What we  
want is a sound policy, financial and  
industrial, which will give courage and  
confidence to all for when that is done,  
the money now unemployed because of  
fear for the future and lack of confi-  
dence in investment will quickly ap-  
pear in the channels of trade and in-  
dustry. (Great applause.)

"Gentlemen, the employment of our  
idle money, the idle money that we al-  
ready have, in gainful pursuits, will  
put every idle man in the country at  
work, and when there is work there  
is wages and when there are work and  
wages there are consumers who con-  
stitute the best market for the pro-  
ducers of the soil. Having destroyed  
business and confidence by a free-  
trade policy, it is now proposed to  
make things still worse by entering upon  
an era of depreciated currency. Not  
content with the inauguration of the  
ruinous policy which has brought down  
the wages of the laborer and the price  
of farm products, it is advocated now  
offer a new policy which will diminish  
the value of the money in which wages  
and products are paid. (Applause.)

"Against both of these evils we are op-  
posed. Our creed embraces an honest  
dollar and untarnished national credit,  
adequate revenues for the uses of the  
government, protection to labor and in-  
dustry, preservation of the home mar-  
ket and reciprocity, which will extend  
our foreign markets. Upon this plat-  
form we stand and submit its declara-  
tions to the sober and considerate judg-  
ment of the American people." (Great  
applause.)

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.  
SATURDAY, July 11, 1896.  
(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise  
stated, give volume and page of  
records containing recorded papers.)

W. Perry & Co., Perry Lumber  
and Mill Company, land west of public road  
between south line of Southern Pacific Railroad  
and line of Chicago & North Western, lot 10,  
block 1, 10th St. (25-65) \$150.

John R. Cooke et al to Alex C. Watkins,  
100.13 acres in Rancho de Mission of San  
Fernando (70-90) \$200.

S. B. Crocker et ux to Bertha March, lot 6,  
block 13, Fairmont tract (3-38) \$100.

John R. Cooke et al to George W. McGinley,  
lot 22, block 2, Hall tract (25-65) \$150.

Albana W. Faine et ux to Emily G. White  
et ux, lots 10 and 11, block 1, 11th St. (25-65)  
(25-65) \$150.

Emily G. White et ux to Albana W. Faine,  
lot 7, block 1, 11th St. (25-65) \$150.

Fred Sykes et ux to Gilbert Sutton, lots 6  
and 7, block 1, Scott tract (31-83) \$300.

Henry T. Beauregard et ux to George J. Beau-  
regard, land beginning W line of Figueroa  
street, corner Plac (38-83) \$500.

Charles V. Hall et ux to Alida M. Snow,  
lot 17, block 1, Hall tract (25-65) \$150.

J. M. Heath et ux to J. M. Heath, 5 acres in  
Rancho La Puente (25-65) \$150.

Sarah E. Langford et ux to E. A. Montgom-  
ery, lot 11, Harding tract (11-30) \$400.

T. Bradshaw et ux to City of Los Angeles,  
land N lot 7, block 16, Ord survey, \$400.

Amelia C. Maxwell et ux to City of Los Angeles,  
part lot 10, block 16, Ord survey, \$1800.

John R. Cooke et al to City of Los Angeles,  
part lot 10, block 16, Ord survey, \$1800.

John R. Cooke et al to City of Los Angeles,  
part lot 10, block 16, Ord survey, \$1800.

Thomas D. Simon et ux to City of Los Angeles,  
part lot 6, block 16, Ord survey, \$2300.

Julia A. Crocker et al to City of Los Angeles,  
part lot 5, block 16, Ord survey, \$2300.

Burton E. Green to John D. Bicknell, lot 4,  
block 16, Hancock's survey (10-88) \$2075.

Susan Howies to J. J. Jennings, lot 2,  
Hay's addition to Sunset tract (11-5) \$950.

Catharine Dumont et ux to Clark C.  
Homes, lot 2, block 16, Ord survey, \$2800.

Cemetery Association to John J. Stratton  
et al, lot 11, 21st Evergreen Cemetery (2-49)  
\$1200.

E. O. Stancif to James Allen, part block  
15, Mickey Ranch (25-65) \$400.

Clark C. Briggs et ux to Catharine Dumont,  
lots 12 and 13, block 4, Greenwell tract  
(25-65) \$1800.

Orlando H. Huber et ux to B. P. Hoar, lot 7,  
block 15 (15-28) \$600.

J. W. Wood et ux to Sophie Berth, lots 14  
and 15, block 11, Park tract (7-38) \$1000.

Charles H. Frost et ux to Sarah A. Blais-  
dell, lot 2, block 4, Frost tract (25-65) \$1800.

Ole Peterson to Cyrus N. Lyons, N 1/4  
of 1/4 sec. 2, T. 4 N. R. 1 E., \$6000.

Elsie L. Kordes to Elizabeth E. Harvie, lot 1,  
block 17, The Palms (21-45) \$1800.

SUMMARY.  
Deeds ..... 72  
Mortgages ..... 72  
Total ..... \$59,961.75

The Gunboat Alert.  
SAN DIEGO, July 11.—The gunboat Alert  
came into port this afternoon after an eighteen  
day cruise in the tropics. The vessel will leave  
for San Francisco in a day or two and there  
will be docked.

## DISCOVERED IN BAD COMPANY.

Arthur Sewall, the  
Ship-builder.

Sketch of the Man Who Will  
Furnish the Sineews.

His Son Damned Cleveland for  
the Samoan Policy.

One of Maine's Oldest and Most Dis-  
tinguished Families—His White  
Sails are on Every Sea—Banker  
and Railroad Director.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
BATH (Me.) July 11.—Steadily, for  
over seventy years, has the Sewall pri-  
vate signal, a white "S" on a blue  
ground, fluttered from the main spar of  
some of the staunchest, finest, swiftest  
vessels in the merchant marine, carry-  
ing the Stars and Stripes into every  
foreign port. From the days of the  
first chubbly little "Diana," built in 1823,  
to the great steel dirigible, launched in  
1894, this house has led the country in  
design for merchant vessels.

Beginning under William D. Sewall  
in 1823, the house has been continued,  
and today owns the largest sailing mer-  
chantmen afloat under our flag. Wil-  
liam D. Sewall succeeded by his  
sons, under the names of E. and H. E.  
Sewall, which firm has become Arthur  
Sewall & Co., with Hon. Arthur Sewall,  
the Maine member of the Democratic  
committee and Democratic nominee for  
Vice-President of the United States, at  
its head and his nephew, Samuel S.  
Sewall and his son, William D. Sewall,  
associated with him.

The Sewalls are one of the oldest and  
most industrious families on both sides  
of the water. The first American Sew-  
all came here in 1634, and Dummes Sew-  
all, the grandfather of the first ship-  
builder, came to Bath from New York  
in 1762, when he purchased the tract of  
land on which today stands the Sewall  
yard and house of the Sewall family.

In the eighty-one years that the Sew-  
alls have been building ships, they  
have owned ninety-five ships.

Arthur Sewall, the present head of  
the firm, is about 60 years of age. He  
grew up among the scenes of the ship-  
yard and the seashore, acquiring a  
familiarity with business life which  
has served him well, not only in that  
particular branch but in many other  
lines of commercial life. There is  
hardly a corporation in Sagadahoc  
county of which he is not a director.

He is prominent in railroad circles as  
well as in politics, having been presi-  
dent of the Maine Central Railroad  
and other important roads, and now  
being a director in many.

He is a banker, president and one of  
the principal men of this city. A strik-  
ing fact in connection with Mr. Sew-  
all's nomination is that his son Harold  
is a Republican, having changed from  
the Democracy as a result of what he  
considered the party's failure in ad-  
ministration. Young Sewall was one  
of the leaders of the Reed delegation  
at St. Louis, and is one of the leaders  
of the young Republican movement in  
Maine.

WAITING ON HIS MAJESTY  
VON HOHENLOHE'S CONTINUANCE  
IN OFFICE PROBLEMATIC.

It Depends Upon the Kaiser's Con-  
sent to Military Court Reform.  
The Bundesrath to Convene  
Earlier Than Usual.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)  
BERLIN, July 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.  
Associated Press Copyright, 1896.) The mem-  
bers of the Cabinet have nearly all gone  
on their summer vacations. The Chancellor,  
Prince von Hohenlohe, spends his time at  
his estate at Aussen, near Ischl, Upper Aus-  
tria, where, if his health continues good, he  
will do some mountain climbing and chamois  
hunting.

The birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of  
Austria will be celebrated by the Berlin  
court in the usual edifice. Before leaving  
for his estate, Prince von Hohenlohe ex-  
pressed to the Kaiser his regret that the  
relations between the Emperor and Prince  
Hohenlohe are at present cordial. The  
Prince is now occupied with the Cretan ques-  
tion, and is devoting his best efforts to pre-  
vent Greece from creating international dif-  
ficulties.

The Chancellor's health is at present good,  
but it is known he has made his continuance  
in office next fall dependent upon His  
Majesty's consent to military court reform,  
and so far as the Kaiser's consent is con-  
cerned, the bill still lies in the Emperor's  
hands, where it will remain until the  
Hohenlohe, on whose judgment the Emperor  
greatly relies, wishes it to remain.

Both the Emperor and the Chancellor are  
ready for introduction in the Reichstag.  
The bill still lies in the Emperor's  
hands, where it will remain until the  
Hohenlohe, on whose judgment the Emperor  
greatly relies, wishes it to remain.

One of the most important bills before the  
Reichstag this fall will be a measure to  
authorize the building of railroads in the  
German colonies of Africa. It provides for  
the building of several small lines in Ger-  
man Southwest Africa, and they will be  
built entirely by British capitalists. The bill  
also provides for the construction of a big  
road in German East Africa, from Dar es  
Salaam and Bagamoyo via Tabora to Victoria  
and Tanganyika lakes, and the building of  
eighteen hundred kilometers. A syndicate has  
been formed by the Deutschebank, the German  
East Africa Company and the Colonial De-  
partment to raise the \$5,000,000 marks re-  
quired. The Empire guarantees the interest.

Another bill provides for an increase in the  
strength of the navy.

The Emperor insists that a much larger  
number of fast cruisers must be built, and the  
usual fast maneuvers next month will be  
made to demonstrate the necessity thereof  
and show whether it is desirable to  
have more large ironclads.

FIRE IN A CAFE.  
Lots of Excitement Over a Small  
Blaze.

Shortly before 2 o'clock this morn-  
ing fire was discovered in the bar of  
the Rosemont cafe at No. 250 South  
Broadway, by a waiter in Jerry Il-  
lich's restaurant. He entered the cafe  
and found an incipient blaze under the  
range, which he extinguished with  
buckets of water.

The night watchman saw the fire  
through the Broadway window and  
rushed to police headquarters. A num-  
ber of officers went to the place and  
some were turned in an alarm, but the  
services of the department were not  
needed.

The Logan Berry.  
W. M. Bristol of the Way-up Ranch, East  
Highlands, has set five acres to the Logan  
berry. He will market some fruit this  
season and offer to send sample boxes of ber-  
ries to any one sending 10 cents to pay post-  
age and packing.

IT COSTS NO MORE TO SMOKE  
THE BEST

# La Flor de Vallens



## Clear Havana Cigars

We do not paint all the walls, fences and flagstones on earth, as the  
margin of profits on our goods does not permit of same. Our cigars  
are sold for what they are worth, and not for what it costs to exploit  
fictitious merits. We furnish GENUINE CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS,  
made by SKILLED WORKMEN, of the CHOICEST MATERIAL  
GROWN IN CUBA, acknowledged everywhere as the BEST THAT  
MONEY CAN BUY.

Sold on all ocean steamers of American Line  
Sold on all ocean steamers of Cunard Line  
Sold on all Pullman Palace Cars  
Sold on all Wagner Palace Cars

AND BY ALL LEADING DEALERS, HOTELS AND CLUBS—  
EVERYWHERE.

### KINGSBAKER BROS. & CO.

DISTRIBUTORS  
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EUGENE VALLENS & CO., Makers

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HIGHEST AWARD AT WORLD'S FAIR FOR  
PERFECTION OF QUALITY AND WORK-  
MANSHIP ON CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS





**FOR SALE—**  
**Business**

**FOR EXCHANGE-**  
Real Estate

**SWAPS—**  
All Sorts, Big and Little.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

TO LET—

**TO LET-  
Houses.**

cation; large lot, 6 rooms, bath, parlor dining room; large, nicely decorated water lawn included. GOWEN, EBERLE & 140 S. Broadway.

TO LET—MODERN 7-ROOM HOUSE, COOKING range, refrigerator, barn and chicken rail, on W. 24th st., near Grand ave., light, bright party. Particulars at GRAND AVE.

TO LET—in VERNON, NEAR CARL house of 6 rooms, with water, with modern kitchen, large, nicely decorated water lawn included. GOWEN, EBERLE & 140 S. Broadway.

TO LET—WATER FREE—  
756 1/2 San Juan, 3 rooms, \$8.  
R. M. PECK, 525 Maple ave.

TO LET—2 CHOICE DWELLINGS, 3 AND 10 rooms; reasonable rent; large yard and barn; S. Broadway near Ninth st. W. L. BARNES, 212 1/2 N. Spruce st.

TO LET—5 ROOMS, CLOSET, HARD FINISH, hot and cold water, pantry, large yard and shed, shrubbery in front and back, fruit trees, etc. Apply 109 S. Spring, Leona BRS.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE, NEW, nice Second st., near Hewitt, \$15; also the 10-room house, 2907 S. Grand ave.; apply 109 S. SPRING.

TO LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, BOY LEONARD, near State st., handy to electric car; painted; rent cheap to right person. Apply 109 S. SPRING.

TO LET—A 5-ROOM HOUSE, BATH, large porch, sewer connected, lawn and garage; repair; 1327 W. 1st. Apply 108 S. SPRING.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED house at Santa Monica, on Second st., from electric cars. Apply 314 Second st., Santa Monica, Cal.

TO LET—ELEGANT MODERN 7 ROOM house, H.S. and 1 acre of good land, \$5; call on Mrs. R. J. Wilson, Cook or Spring and First sts.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, HOT AND COLD water, mantle, shades, carpets for sale; 1200 S. 12th st. W. 12th st. or S. Spring, Leona BRS.

TO LET—SMALL FAMILY TO RENT part of large house with man and wife; close reference. Address M. box 10 TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—5-ROOM HOUSE, 1418 CARROLL street, near 1st, 1st and 2nd; new tenant; key at 1315 Carroll, or call 24 B. SON BUILDING.

TO LET—2 5-ROOM COTTAGES, CORNER NINTH and 1st, 1st and 2nd; new tenant; with water paid. M. M. POTTER, E. Westminster.

TO LET—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM COTTAGE, double parlors, large yard, cor. Eighth Wall sts., \$30; water included. Apply S. OLIVE.

TO LET—TWO OF THOSE NEW COLONIAL style houses, 4 and 6 rooms, bath, lawn and buildings; janitor. Inquire on premises, 109 S. SPRING.

TO LET—454 1/2 TEMPLE ST., NICHE 4 ROOM modern flat; one block from Courthouse; cheap rent. D. C. BURREY, room 38, 212 1/2 N. Spruce st.

TO LET—HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS, 223 Jackson st., will be rented very low to respectable parties. FRED A. WALTON, 422 1/2 N. Spruce st.

TO LET—THAT MODERN HANDSOME story 8-room house, gas stove, flowers, indoor and, low rent, good tenant. 100 MAIN.

TO LET—6 ROOM UNFURNISHED HOME half acre ground, water free; barn and lawns; price \$15. Apply 1533 UNION AVE.

TO LET—FOR SHOEMAKER SHOP, GROUND, 1/2 acre, near Broadway, only \$100. Apply Room 308 WILCOX BUILDING.

TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, 211 W. BRAE ST., sewer connection, \$20 with water; call south; only electric car line.

TO LET—\$15; WITH WATER, NEW, Modern 5-room cottages, within walking distance WILDE & STRONG, 23 W. Fourth st.

TO LET—BETWEEN 1ST AND 2ND STS., 10 ROOM cottage on corner; make offer at E. 23d st., corral, fruit, barn, lawn.

TO LET—I HAVE A NICE LIST OF FURNITURE, crockery, glassware, etc. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway.

TO LET—PROCH HOTEL BUILDING, Sixth st., San Pedro, good location. Apply A. E. JENSEN, San Pedro.

TO LET—FURNISHED 6-ROOM COTTAGE complete, \$30, or 4 rooms \$50 for 3 months. 1575 MILLARD AVE.

TO LET—10 ROOMS AND BATH, MAGNOLIA AVE. near W. Washington.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED HOUSE OR ROOMS, 1st and 2nd families, \$22. A. 17 S. HILL ST.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY FLAT, 7 LIGHT airy rooms, close in, every convenience. Call on Mrs. E. J. ACACRY, 100 S. SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—5-ROOM HARD-FINISHED HOME with bath, barn, 660 PHILADELPHIA apply next house.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR A family, rent reasonable. 422 SEVENTH ST.

TO LET—2-ROOM HOUSES, ALL Modern improvements, \$30 Sand st. 100 N. DOOR.

TO LET—COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, FLOW between Fifth and Sixth sts. Apply 818 S. SPRING.

TO LET—MODERN 5-ROOM HOUSE, NEW papered; rent reasonable. 1500 UEROA ST.

TO LET—115 1/2 ROOM FLAT, W. EIGHTH and EBERLE & CO., 140 S. Broadway.

TO LET—4 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, N. Olive st., near Temple. Apply 110 S. SPRING.

TO LET—3 ROOM COTTAGE, 5 LOTS, suitable for chicken place. 27TH and FIFTH STS.

TO LET—SMALL FURNISHED COTTAGE modern improvements, \$16, adults. 22 1/2 2D ST.

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, NO. 191 GRAND AVE., 8 rooms, \$25; apply on parties.

TO LET—7-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE light board fence and barn. 1035 E. BROADWAY.

TO LET—6 ROOM COTTAGE, ALL Modern; large yard and barn. 1115 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET—6 ROOM COTTAGE, 1919 S. Locust ave. Inquire room 8, 125 TEMPLE ST.

TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, inquire 100 S. SPRING.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS with light housekeeping. 127 N. BROADWAY.

TO LET—5-ROOM NEW FLAT ON MADISON ave., near Sixth St. Apply 1624 W. 1st.

TO LET—LARGE ROOM, with water. \$12 per month. with water.

TO LET—NICE 10-ROOM HOUSE, All Modern improvements. 322 S. FLOWER.

TO LET—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 31ST near 1st, 1st and 2nd; new tenant; minimal depot. 7. Key 328 MYERS ST.

TO LET—4 ROOM HOUSE NEAR Terminal depot. 7. Key 328 MYERS ST.

TO LET—MODERN FLATS OF 4 ROOM each, for \$13. 635

TO LET—HALF NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, 3 rooms, bath, etc.

TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, D. LIST, 212 W. Second.

TO LET—3 ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, D. LIST, 212 W. Second.

TO LET—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, S. PEARL ST.

TO LET—8 ROOM NEW HOUSE, S. HILL.

TO LET—4 ROOM COTTAGE, 729 S. MAPLE ST.

TO LET—6 ROOM HOUSE, 1024 S. MAPLE ST.

**PHYSICIANS—**

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 134-135 SUMMIT BLK. Special attention to children and children. Consultation hours to 5 p.m. Tel. 1237.

DR. CHAMLEY, CANCER AND TUMORS treated by X-ray. Office at 1111 Broadway, treatment and testimonials free. 211 W. 1st.

DR. LYDIA NUMA TREATS ALL SKIN and women's diseases with special attention to venereal diseases. 1354 S. SPRING.

DR. DORA KING—ALL FEMALE complaints restored without operation; guaranteed.

DR. MINNIE WELLS, SPECIALIST, Ocala ave., Santa Monica; car fare deducted.

**ATTORNEYS—**

WM. J. HUNSAKER, ATTORNEY, counselor-at-law, rooms 403, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, BROADWAY.

G. W. CHASE, LAWYER, CONVEYANCER and notary public, room 410, BUENA VISTA BLDG.

PHYSICIANS-

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to obstetrical cases, and all diseases  
of women and children. Consultation  
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**DR. CHAMLEY - CANCER AND TUMORS**  
Specialties: Cancer and all kinds of  
breast and testicular tumors. 211 W. 4<sup>th</sup>

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and women's diseases with medicine  
and surgery. 1354 S. SPRING

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cancer treated without operation;  
guaranteed. 446 S. BROAD

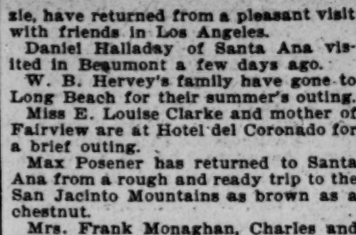
**DR. MINNIE WELLS SPECIALIST, 3**  
Ocean ave. Santa Monica; car fare paid

**ATTORNEYS-**

**WM. J. HUNSAKER, ATTORNEY**  
consultor-at-law, rooms 403, 405, 410,  
412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426

**U. W. CHASE, LAWYER, CONVEY**  
and notary public, room 414, BULL  
BLOCK.





visiting friends.

Mrs. H. F. Stone and daughter, Miss Ruby, are at Laguna Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Laughters, Misses May and Nellie, of San Bernardino, are in Santa Ana, the guests of relatives and friends.

Mr. Martin Scudder, who has been in Santa Ana, visiting friends, returned to her home in Pasadena the fore part of the week.

R. E. Dickson has returned to this city from Pasadena and Los Angeles where he had been visiting.

Mrs. Ella B. Sproul of Minneapolis who has been visiting Ray Billingsley and family for the past two or three months, departed a few days ago for her eastern home.

Mrs. D. G. McClay is rusticiating in Redlands.

Miss Martha Delong, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Ed Halesworth of this city, returned to her home in Santa Bernardino a few days ago.

Miss Ethyle appears has returned to her home in Los Angeles.

The Misses Lulu Finley and Agnes Finley, who have been visiting friends in Los Angeles, returned to their home.

Mrs. E. I. Hubbard, Mrs. S. J. Morrison and Miss Sallie Peabody are at Coronado for a few days.

Mrs. J. M. Adams and daughter have returned to Santa Ana from a visit to Los Angeles.

Miss Clara Lonestrot of Riverside is in Santa Ana, the guest of Mrs. George L. Burger.

and two children, Miss Gertie Clark, and four others, all of Orange, departed Thursday for Bear Valley for their summer outing. The party was accompanied by Miss Kate Parker of Los Angeles.

E. H. Luxton of this city is in Redondo.

Miss Ida Beaver of Los Angeles has been in West Anaheim the past week the guest of Mrs. A. C. Spaulding.

James A. Davis and daughter, Miss Alice, of Anaheim, were in Los Angeles during the week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown.

Arthur Barrett has returned to Santitas Ana from a visit in Riverside.

Jacob Stern, wife and two children of  
 Anaheim leave today for a six month  
 visit to Albany.  
 Miss Myrtle Martin of Los Angeles  
 and Miss Clara French of Downey are  
 visiting Mrs. Anna, the guests of Miss Eva  
 Bradford.  
 Mrs. Clyde Young and Miss Hannah  
 and her lawyer of Santa Ana are at  
 a San Diego.  
 Mrs. John Wiggins of Santa Barbara  
 has been in Santa Ana during the week  
 the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Whit-  
 ney.  
 Mrs. E. R. Watson and daughter Len-  
 a are here the past week with friends in  
 Pasadena.  
 Mrs. I. Jewell has returned to Santa  
 Ana from a visit with relatives in the  
 Eastern States.  
 Mrs. W. G. Devore and daughter  
 Addie will leave Tuesday by steamer  
 for a visit to relatives the summer with  
 relatives and friends.  
 Mrs. Gee Harlin and little daughter  
 have returned to Santa Ana from  
 a visit where they have been visiting  
 friends.

Edith Johnston tendered her a very pleasant surprise last Monday evening when she found the name of her parents on Norton's Main street.

Ernest Truman and family of San Francisco have been in the city during the week, the guests of Mr. Truman on North Main street.

County Treasurer R. T. Harris is off on his vacation at San Juan Lake Springs.

Miss Agnes Blakely of Los Angeles is in Santa Ana visiting Miss Nettie Johnston and Miss Minna Roper.

Miss Sallie Peabody and Mrs. L. E. Stack of Los Angeles are a number of their friends at the home of the former on Second street a few evenings ago.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Stack of San Francisco are in the city.

Miss Louie Torrey of Los Angeles in Santa Ana, the guest of Miss Lu Howe.

Mrs. Mary E. Lackman of Phoenix, Ariz., is in Santa Ana visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb on Hick street.

Miss Lizzie Kuchel, after a two week

The family of C. P. Peelor of Oran have gone to Long Beach for a brief vacation.

Prof. T. N. Wells, Mrs. L. H. Gre and daughter, Mrs. Simmons and the C. French of this city are visitors at Coronado. George Clark of Fairview was also a member of the excursion.

Miss Strong of Pasadena, and Mrs. D. M. Quinn of Los Angeles have been in Santa Ana the past few days visiting their sister, Mrs. W. H. Maquis.

Rev. W. B. Burrow and wife and Mr. Potter are in San Diego for a few weeks.

The Misses Fannie and Edna Lew

being from Pomona, formed a pleasant little party Friday that visited Santa Ana Beach.

Mr. E. H. Griffith and family arrived at Santa Juan Hot Springs for an outing at Mrs. H. R. Bristol of this city.

Mr. H. R. Bristol, the guest of her sister Mrs. J. M. Smith, was accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Moeser of this city is in Santa Pedro visiting friends.

Miss Sorrie Cook is in Corona visiting with her mother for six weeks.

The Misses May and Nancy Ward entertained a few of their friends at cards Friday evening.

Mr. J. W. Smith, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. Burdett, in this city, returned Saturday to his home in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams of Canton, Ark., arrived in Santa Ana Saturday afternoon. The young lady is a sister of the Misses Lena and Addie Parsons of Santa Ana. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Adams of Santa Ana, her mother's home.

Chris McNeill of Santa Ana accompanied by other grand officers of the I. O. O. F. lodge, arrived in Santa Ana Friday evening to install a lodge in the

Rev. George Butterfield officiating.  
Members of the Rebekah Lodge and other friends tendered a surprise party to Mrs. L. E. Corbin on Thursday even-

Negligée Shirts,  
Outing Shirts,  
Fancy Shirts,  
White Shirts  
Sweaters,  
Bicycle Hose, Etc.

112 South Spring

ing. A pleasant social time was enjoyed.

William Sell and family are rusticating at Long Beach.

Miss Alice Paul is visiting Pasadena friends.

R. O. Brackenridge has taken a cottage at Long Beach for the summer, and his family occupied it this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Grube have joined the Ontario contingent at Long Beach.

Misses Bertha and Etta Moore of Portland, Or., are guests of Miss Helen Dyar.

Mr. and Mrs. Bartello spent several days last week at Catalina, where they were members of a yachting party.

**SANTA MONICA.**

A trolley party of Santa Monica people visited Mt. Lowe Tuesday in charge of Rev. George H. DeKay. The members of the party, numbering about forty, left Santa Monica early in the morning, and it was not till long after daylight had departed they returned. The pleasure of the occasion is in a large measure due to Miss E. N. Stevens.

The impromptu racquet ball Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Polo Club was one of the prominent events of the week in society circles.

The visitors included several of the coaching parties composed of well-known people.

Mrs. Stephen M. White has returned to the family cottage, after a brief absence.

John W. Daniel, Jr., son of the temporary chairman of the National Democratic Convention, is a guest at the Aradale.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Murphy, late of Chicago, have established their home on Third street, near California avenue.

**RIVERSIDE.**

Mrs. H. P. Caldwell has gone to Long Beach to spend the summer.

Mrs. Charles White has joined the Riverside people at Long Beach.

Miss Edmonson is spending the summer in Strawberry Valley.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Mitchell have departed for Newport to spend the summer.

A. Keith, editor of the Elsinore Press, accompanied by his wife and son, visited Riverside friends last week.

H. E. Branch and three children have gone to Newport Beach.

Mrs. O. Benson and children are at Newport Beach.

Mrs. H. H. Monroe and Mrs. C. R. Stibbins went to Los Angeles Friday to install the officers of a Temple of Hathorne Sisters.

Mrs. George A. Skinner and her daughter are spending a month in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Adams and children have gone to Strawberry Valley to spend the summer.

G. P. Wilkinson and family have gone to Newport for the summer, but Mr. Wilkinson will remain throughout the summer.

John Macdonald has departed for England to be gone six months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Readman left last week for New York, expecting to be gone three months.

Mrs. E. B. Stuart is entertaining her friend, Miss Kate Welborn of Princeton, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mitchell are at Redondo.

Mr. Strong and Mr. Roache and their families of Colton avenue, Mrs. Eva Dunbar and J. C. Lombard of Riverside are camped in the San Bernardino Mountains, with Ontario and Corona friends.

A large party of friends were at the depot Saturday to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. John McCuen, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lamerick, and Miss Lamerick, who were departing for Vancouver, B. C., to make their future home, after a residence of nine years in this city.

**REDLANDS.**

M. H. Hayden and family have gone to Redlands Park for the summer.

Mrs. A. E. Ashby and Miss Sadie Ashby are visiting in San Diego.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Oakland, who have spent several months in town, have returned to their home.

Dr. Richmond and family have returned to Redlands from the summer.

C. W. Nicklin of Los Angeles spent last Sunday with friends in town. He was the first pastor of the Methodist church in this place.

Miss Ada and May Nell have returned to their home in Santa Ana, after a visit with their sister, Mrs. L. E. Klefaher.

Mrs. William G. Moore and Miss May Moore are enjoying a visit at San Diego and Palmdale.

Rev. J. H. Williams and family spent the past week in the mountains.

Justice S. B. Baker and family have gone to the mountains for a few weeks' recreation.

Mrs. Dr. Painter and son have gone to Long Beach for the summer.

Dr. Spoor has located his family at Long Beach for the summer.

Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Wright, Miss McAllister, Dr. McAllister, George Wright and Earl Garrison composed a party sojourning at the Redlands colony at the coast.

Mrs. E. A. Brock is visiting San Diego.

Mr. William Gregory and children have joined the Redlands colony at the coast.

Miss Alma Stillwell is spending the summer at San Diego.

A party which visited San Diego last week contained Mrs. S. Leelan, Mrs. C. E. Owen, Miss Lottie Bishop, Miss May Ellwood, Ralph Rohrer and Percy Herndon.

Miss Carrie Wells of Charleston, Ill., who has been a guest of the Misses Paucker for some weeks, is visiting coast points before returning to her eastern home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hlgrenbotham and Miss Annie Keagle are visiting the coast.

Curtis R. Stoddard and Carrie M. McBride of this city are soon to be married.

F. G. Feraud and family have gone to Catalina for an outing.

Miss Louise Dean of Orange is a guest of her brother, J. S. Dean.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Meserve, Mrs. George B. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. M. S. Lange and John Lange have gone to Long Beach.

Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Easter have gone to San Francisco, expecting to be absent two months.

Irwin Runyon has located for the summer at Tyler's mountain resort.

Mr. Raymond Potter of San Luis Obispo, accompanied by his wife, is a guest of her sister, Mrs. William Bush.

J. W. England, Mr. and Miss Partridge, Mr. and Miss Bryan, Mrs. Billings and daughters, and George Landell took an outing the past week in the form of a drive up Mt. San Jacinto.

Mrs. J. H. McLean and children left Saturday for San Diego.

P. B. Fussell and family have gone to San Diego for the summer.

**SAN BERNARDINO.**

William Gurins has joined the throng at Catalina.

A. H. Demand left last week for Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. Harry Gates is among the sojourners in San Diego.

Miss Julia Stoughton is spending the summer in Long Beach.

Misses Lettie and Love Hunt of Snowflake, Ariz., visited the family of C. J. Daley last week.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Curtis are camped in the mountains, taking a vacation at the coast.

Miss F. Campbell has gone to Long Beach for the season.

Mrs. G. W. Wiley is visiting in Santa Barbara.

William B. Dean has departed for Port Madison, where he will reside.

Sheriff Holbrook has escorted his wife to Santa Monica.

Supervisor Holbrook has sent his

family to Mill Creek Cañon for a month's encampment.

George H. Parker left last week for Manchester, Iowa.

James Knoles has fled to the wilds of Truckee for a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Meyer are again at home after a month's visit in Northern California.

Mrs. Helene Oppenheimer and Miss Sadie Reinstein have returned from a visit with friends in San Diego.

Misses Lulu Bahr, Zilpha Ames, Emma Collier and Annie Waite have joined other teachers at the summer school at Coronado.

R. Stone has gone to Long Beach.

Miss Fannie Nesbitt of Los Angeles is visiting friends in this city.

Miss May Lewis has gone to Catalina for the summer.

William McDonald and family are located in Oceanside.

John Anderson and family have gone to San Diego for the summer.

E. G. Gardner has returned to his home in Pittsburg after spending several months in town.

George Worthington and family have sought comfort in a mountain encampment near Oceanside.

John Kaler has left for Colorado Springs.

George Elliot and Miss Bessie Elliot have departed on a visit with friends in Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. Lewis of Cincinnati is a guest of Col. Wood.

**COLTON.**

Mrs. J. W. Davis and family have sought comfort at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson will spend the summer in Los Angeles.

Misses George and Mattie are expected home soon from a year's European tour.

Miss Ruth Turley has departed for Utah, where she will spend a year with friends.

**ALHAMBRA.**

A delightful luncheon was given on Wednesday by Mrs. March to the members of the Alhambra Book Club.

Spencer H. Smith will go to New York July 15.

The services at the Church of Our Savior upon the occasion of the presence of the bishop of Southern California, visiting and preaching, were appropriate.

The bishop delivered an eloquent discourse from the text, "The War in Heaven." The music was excellent.

The offertory by J. Stuart Taylor and Mrs. Gibbs was particularly well rendered.

Randolph Hally, the son of Dr. Hally, the general rector of the Church of Our Savior, is the guest of his parents at the rectory for the summer.

Miss Albertson is spending a few weeks at Alpine Tavern.

Camille and family are at Redondo for a short stay.

Miss Lane is the guest of Mrs. Walter Johnson at Long Beach for a week.

**MONROVIA.**

A delightful piazza luncheon was given Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. H. Canoll to a few of the young ladies of the Apollo Club, in honor of two of its most esteemed members, Mrs. W. N. Monroe, who soon leaves for Ysalia, and Mrs. E. H. Holmes, who departs for Kansas City.

The decorations were of the most artistic arranged as a centerpiece, which consisted of a large vase filled with flowers, and a table covered with a white cloth. Novel place cards, that were individually applicable, and satin bangles with the word "Apollo" in gold letters, were scattered about.

Delightful music, string, piano and vocal, interspersed the conversation after dinner. Among those present were: Mrs. W. N. Monroe, Dr. S. G. Dodd, J. H. Mills, B. A. Author, A. D. St. Louis, Misses A. G. Holmes, Kansas City; T. Hayward, Philadelphia; Lucy Baker, Redlands; Edna, Leslie and Edna Monroe, Alberta, Johnson, Edna Baker.

**FIRST MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.**

The first steamer voyage on the western waters was made in 1811 by a boat called the "Enterprise." The idea of introducing steam on the Ohio and Mississippi originated with Nicholas J. Roosevelt, who built his boat himself in Pittsburgh, on the banks of the Monongahela, at a cost of some \$38,000.

The voyage was begun in September. When it was known in Pittsburgh that Roosevelt was about to start, his wife with him on this trip, which was regarded as a defiance of the laws of the universe, there was a great hue and cry in the town. A man might be justified in killing himself, for scientific sake, but he could not risk his wife's life. Mrs. Roosevelt had great faith in her husband and insisted on going on the New Orleans trial trip.

At New Orleans, Mrs. Roosevelt, who were the only passengers, the boat had a crew of thirteen persons and one Newfoundland dog.

All this time, the boat was to witness the departure, and at Cincinnati there was another ovation. The boat reached Louisville in the night and anchored.

The whole town of escaping steam aroused the curiosity of the people, who followed the boat to the river to discover what had happened. One explanation given before the steamer was discovered was in spite of the fact that the boat was causing general alarm, had fallen into the Ohio.

All the way from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, the boat was a subject of conversation, while he might get down the river easily, he never could get up. The very crew of the New Orleans, all of whom were old river hands, declared this. At Louisville the citizens were very confident of it. To convince them that they were wrong Mr. Roosevelt gave a dinner on the boat. After the guests were seated at a sumptuous table, a motion was heard and, frightened, everyone ran on deck. The boat was headed upstream, and up she went to the amazement of the onlookers.

So far the trip had been a joyous one, but at Louisville came a first trial. The water was so low that the boat could not get over the bar and was obliged to wait several days for the water to rise. Finally she got over, but while at anchor the next day there was felt the first of the terrible series of earthquakes which followed.

The comet. The effect on the occupants of the boat was terrifying, but they proceeded on their journey, only to be rocked and tossed again and again. The dread became something insupportable. The men whom they met on the river all felt it and for days flat-boats were passed with a salute, only staring at them with horror-stricken faces. At New Madrid, which had been almost entirely engulfed, survivors begged to be taken from the boat. To add to these terrors a body of Indians, who called the steamer a "fire canoe" and seemed to think it connected with the comet, chased them. Against this, the boat was several times the pilot became bewildered, so seriously had the channel been changed by the earthquakes, and declared himself lost.

By golly, said old Mississippi got her massa; howraw! The negro was right, the Mississippi had found her master.

## HAVE PAID THEIR BILLS.

**SENATOR HARRIS THINKS THAT THE YAWPS DID WELL.**

Everything Has Been Worked According to Programme—He Will Go Home Feeling Fresh—Senator Jones Elected Committee Chairman.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, July 11.—The silver committee closed its headquarters at the Sherman House and many of the members left the city for their homes. Senator Harris, who has acted as the chairman of the committee, will leave tonight. He said he felt as fresh as when he arrived here almost two weeks ago.

"I feel," he said, "that we have done a good work, and done it well. When we started in a year ago, people were inclined to laugh at us, but we have done all we have said we would and all we hoped to do. Everything has worked out according to the programme. We have given the people a pair of silver candidates on the strongest platform ever made. Having done this and paid their bills, the silver committee feels that it may consistently close up business and leave the rest to the people."

**NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.**

CHICAGO, July 11.—The old Democratic National Committee adjourned sine die tonight, and immediately thereafter the new committee met for organization. The meetings were held at the committee parlor at the Palmer House, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall being present by request to arrange the details of the meeting of the Committee on Notification. The nomination of the center of action for the committee and the crowds who were admitted to the preliminary meeting of the old committee.

Harris expressed to his associates his regret at retiring from the chairmanship after years of such agreeable labor. Gen. Blair of Kansas, the veteran member of the committee, was pressing the thanks of the committee to Harris for his ability and impartiality in administering the duties of chairman, and to Secretary Sewall for his most efficient service. Complimentary speeches were made by Gen. Blair and others, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The roll of the new committee was then called, and notice given for an immediate meeting, whereupon the old committee adjourned sine die. There was an interval and general handshaking. Chairman Harris announcing that it had been suggested to him that he should call the new committee to order, which he had done, and was ready to entertain a motion as to the selection of a temporary chairman. Senator Pasco of Florida nominated Harris, and after a general second, Pasco put the question, which was carried. S. P. Sherrin of Indiana, who was the former secretary of the committee, although not a member of the new one, was elected temporary secretary. It was then decided to go into executive session, excluding all except members of the National Committee.

Chairman White of that committee made the suggestion that as Mr. Bryan, the nominee of the convention, was present, it was his duty to make arrangements for the notification. The question considered was as to the time and place. This opened up a wide range of discussion as to the manner of conducting the campaign, the general sentiment being that it should be an aggressive contest, and that the war should be carried into New York and England.

Bryan spoke for fifteen minutes. It was in no sense an oratorical effort, but a calm review of the situation and suggestions of ways and means for effective work.

Bryan approved a suggestion which had been made that the exercises attending the notification should be held with advantage in Madison Square Garden, New York, in about three weeks. This was the place where the exercises were held four years ago, when the committee had been elected by his nomination and heard his address of acceptance. In view of the fact that the candidates were so widely separated, it was decided to hold the exercises in Nebraska, New York seemed to offer a convenient meeting place, both to the candidates and to many members of the notification committee. Mr. Sewall also spoke, expressing his readiness to enter into the campaign work whenever the committee desired it.

At the close of the session, Senator Pasco of Florida and Chairman Harris and others urged an early and vigorous opening of the campaign, and the Eastern States should receive full consideration. As one of the speakers expressed it, "the fight should be carried into the heart of Africa." Several of the speakers expressed the hope that the audiences might have an opportunity of hearing Bryan and judging of his ability.

As to the choice of a national chairman, the head of the committee asked that the committee handle these executive affairs as they saw fit. A recess was taken until 9 o'clock to give members of the committee an opportunity of completing a permanent organization now, or awaiting until the Notification Committee had met the candidates.

There is a feeling among a number of members of the committee that the headquarters during the campaign should be in Chicago, nothing definite has been determined upon as yet.

**LATER.**—Senator James K. Jones was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee tonight. He had been generally understood to have some time that he would be selected, though not a member. When the committee assembled at 9 o'clock tonight there was some discussion as to whether it was the best policy to complete the organization now or at some subsequent meeting. It was finally decided to elect Jones at once. The new chairman was called in, and made a speech, saying he was deeply sensible of the honor and accepted the position because the interest he felt in the cause of silver.

The members from the gold States did not generally attend the meeting, although there were some notable exceptions. Harris had the proxy of E. C. Wall of Wisconsin. Among the gold States not represented were Maryland, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York. Bryan was present during the greater portion of the meeting, and of the committee.

Senator Jones was directed to select an Executive Committee of nine members, of which he would be chairman. He said he was too tired to make the selection, and the committee was given such time as he desired. He was also empowered to select a temporary secretary. It is understood that the former secretary, S. P. Sherrin of Indiana, will be appointed.

The subject of headquarters was discussed, but it was decided to defer the selection until a later meeting, the temporary headquarters in the meantime to be at such place as the chairman should designate. The Executive Committee to be appointed was directed to confer with the Notification Committee and the nominees to arrange the notification programme. The meet-

ing finally adjourned at 11:30 o'clock. Bryan remained until adjournment.

After the meeting Congressman McRae of Arkansas said there was, in his opinion, a probability that the national headquarters would be established in Chicago instead of New York, where they have always been before.

On motion of G. B. Sparkman of Florida, the chairman was directed to appoint a committee of three to prepare an address to be presented to each of the nominees at the time of their notification. A sub-committee, consisting of Senator White of California, J. W. Plaiet of Maine, H. H. Masters of Illinois, J. K. Shields of Tennessee, Elliott Danforth of New York, L. E. Holdrege of Ohio and T. J. O'Donnell of Colorado, was appointed to arrange the details of the notification meeting. This committee will meet with Bryan and Sewall at the Sherman House on Monday.

**THOSE WHO WERE LEFT.**

**McLEAN SAYS HE NEVER WANTED SECOND PLACE.**

If His Name Was Used It Would Be to Further a Purpose—Matthews by Telephone Declared He Wouldn't Accept.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, July 11.—John R. McLean said this morning: "I never was a candidate for two things in my life, and I am not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. When I withdrew my name yesterday, I dropped out of the field. I was offered second place with every one of the candidates except Bryan, and I refused absolutely. If my name is placed at all, it will be to accomplish some other purpose than my nomination."

**THERE WERE OTHERS.**

CHICAGO, July 11.—Delegates were talking this morning about the nomination of Boies of Iowa for the Vice-Presidency. The Iowa delegates said Boies would not accept if there is to be a second round of voting. If it comes by demand of the convention, he will accept. The Indiana delegation has conferred with Gov. Matthews by telephone, and him very positively against taking second place on the ticket. This has developed a movement for ex-Governor Shively of Indiana, the progressive candidate for Governor, and a young man who won his spurs in Congress along with Bryan.

**A REPUTED BOOM.**

CHICAGO, July 11.—John R. McLean has telegraphed to the Associated Press that he voted for Bryan for Vice-President and without his authority and against his expressed wishes.

**"POOR RICHARDS" PHILOSOPHY.**

LEBANON (Mo.), July 11.—Richard P. Bland has for the past twelve hours been overwhelmed with appeals from friends in Chicago and elsewhere to accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency. This application was finally and positively declined this afternoon.

In an interview with the Associated Press Reporter Bland said he preferred to go to Congress and there continue the fight for free coinage.

**HOW WELL BILLY LIKE IT?**

CHICAGO, July 11.—John R. McLean has telegraphed to the Associated Press that he voted for Bryan for Vice-President and without his authority and against his expressed wishes.

**HE THREATENED HUNTINGTON.**

Ex-Employee of the Southern Pacific Road Demands Money.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A. J. Collins, formerly an employee of the Southern Pacific, wants H. E. Huntington to pay him \$25,000. He went up to that gentleman's office yesterday, and insisted upon a personal interview. This was refused him by Secretary Montgomery, who told him that he would not go away until he got \$25,000. This was in the morning. About the noon hour he got restless, and after reminding Huntington of his money, if I have to take a chance with my life."

When Huntington returned from lunch, Collins, who had evidently been watching for him, started to go up the elevator with him, but was intercepted by Worthington. He went to the office of Collins, who refused, and again made an impatient demand that he be shown into Huntington's room. Collins refused, and Worthington, believing the man to be partially demented, telephoned for Capt. Lees.

After a long talk with Collins in the room set aside for C. P. Huntington when in the city, Collins declined to see him. He intended to do so, but he had been told that he had been paid \$25,000 by the company for his persecution of him for several years past. Lees told the man that he should leave the city, and if he then left the building, on Lees' advice, Lees is disinclined to think that the man is crazy.

**Like a Diamond.**

From the mass of insane twaddle telegraphed from Chicago to San Francisco this morning, flashes like a diamond the dispatch sent by Col. John P. Irish to the Call. Here is an extract, descriptive of scenes in the convention building.

"The time until 1 o'clock was filled by a splendid brass band, which played while men thought. This period furnished the only relief to the suffering. As the speakers came 'Dixie' then there rose and surged and sounded a strident yell, unceasing and sinister, that drowned the sounding brass and the tinkling cymbals. An interlude followed by the 'Star-spangled Banner.' Was it applauded? Yes. I have heard it whistled by a plowboy, sung by Patti and played by a band of angels. It was a memory identified with patriotism and lives and dies. Today, as its notes sweetened the air, its applause was tears. Old men silently cried as they listened to the melody of the party which has carried that banner over mountain and desert and distance until the sun lit its folds in the morning on the old Kentucky hills and the old Pacific. The cornach of the past rose and fell and echoed back from the memories of men as sound among mountains."

At 1 o'clock before Chairman Harris, cool, calm, handsome, representing the old Democracy, last of his line, called the convention to order and the silence of the hall was broken by men and heard again the human voice raised as by the children of the wilderness in supplication.

It was then that the National Committee, in accordance with usage, reported for temporary chairman David B. Hill of New York. The old Democratic red-necked way that rolled like summer thunder when the needed rain is about to fall on the parched earth. When the members of the committee presented the minority report for Daniel of Virginia. Then started a yell like that which applauded 'Dixie.' As Alabama held the strap for Virginia to mount, this siren of sound curled and whirled. It cut and mangled, and blood seemed to follow. It was cruelly woven into a shriek, and the men who emitted it seemed to use it as a weapon, and their eyes glinted as it appeared to cut in the flesh and crunch into bones."

## AWFUL FATE FOR MANY PEOPLE

**Head-end Collision at Logan, Iowa.**

**Long List of Dead and Many More Injured.**

**Engineer of an Excursion Train Makes an Error.**

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LOGAN (Iowa), July 11.—A terrible head-end collision occurred here this evening on the Chicago and Northwestern road. The Union Pacific excursion train had just pulled out to return to Omaha when No. 38 fast freight came around a sharp curve, and before either train could stop, crashed together. Twenty-seven people were killed outright and forty or more seriously injured.

The following dead have been identified: WILLIAM WILSON and daughter, Council Bluffs; COUNCIL BLUFFS, ENGINEER PETERSON, Council Bluffs; PATRICK SCULLY, Omaha; J. C. COSGROVE, Omaha; J. CLARE, Omaha; CHARLES HERMAN, Missouri Valley; P. J. CARROLL, Omaha; WALTER JENNINGS, Missouri Valley; MRS. P. J. CARROLL, and three children, Omaha; JACK TAYLOR, Council Bluffs; JOHN McKENNA, Omaha; LEONARD MACK, Omaha; MICHAEL SHANNON, Omaha; HENRY CONRAD, Dayton, O.; JAMES FITZGERALDS, Missouri Valley; WILLIAM SUMMIT; CHARLES McDERMOTT; JAMES COSGROVE; GEORGE LAWRENCE; MRS. E. H. DODSON and child; HUGH DODSON, Council Bluffs; WILLIAM SUMMIT, Missouri Valley; MRS. FRED NELSON; JOHN PERKINS; PRESTON; MRS. HARTE and son; JOHN McKENNA; M

## CITY BRIEFS.

The highest grade—that's Desmond's, every time. His straw hats are ahead for that reason. They're high grade and above par. The style is all right. The material is all right. The color is all there and won't bleach or fade. The price is the lowest obtainable. Poor straws become unsightly so soon that they are barred from the race for heads, headed off, so to speak, by superior rivals. Keep your upper story cool and looking handsome by making your purchases at Desmond's in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street.

Absurdly under value; yes, that's the size of the hat and furnishing prices at No. 213 South Spring street in Hotel Hollenbeck Building. They've had a fall; had a smash-up. The limit of reduction has been reached. It's no use to look for further cuts. Go now to No. 213 South Spring while there's still some of these plums to be had for the asking; \$1 straw hat, 50 cents; 50-cent straws for 25 cents; \$1 white laundered shirts for 50 cents; 50 and 75-cent silk neckwear, all kinds, for 25c, and many other equally big, honest bargains.

We do not claim to have a corner on all the sewing-machine knowledge that's afloat; we would be foolish to even imply anything of the kind. But we do know that we can give you the best machines made at one-half the agents' charge. Just think, a five-drawer oak machine for \$18; we have several different makes and styles to choose from. White Sewing Machine office, No. 239 South Spring.

Ladies, don't miss our sale of splendid second-hand sewing machines. We have twenty-five machines, comprising all the different makes; we will not refuse any reasonable offer for these goods. We must make room for new stock. Moorhead & Harre, agents, New Home, Domestic, and Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines, No. 349 South Spring street.

This is the week to buy Haviland China dinner sets; we have ten different styles, decorated with new patterns and gold, 113 pieces only \$25; we are headquarters for gas and electric fixtures; estimates cheerfully furnished. Z. L. Parmelee Company, Nos. 232 and 234 South Spring street.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which will be held at the office of E. R. Threlkeld, No. 326 South Broadway at 10 o'clock Monday, July 13, 1894.

Two hundred tents, 12x14, 4 feet wall, at \$13 each complete; also tent 60x100 now used at Santa Monica Methodist camp-meeting. Tents of all sizes and tent furniture to rent at California Hotel, 101 W. Swanfield, No. 250 South Main street.

The Hoffman has triangular reinforcement throughout the frame, thereby making it 75 per cent. stronger than any other bicycle made. Williams & Bro., No. 327 South Spring street. Telephone 784 block.

Found, on Santa Monica road, black pocketbook, containing money, a ring and a receipt in Spanish. Owner can have same by calling at Times office, proving property and paying expenses of advertising.

Santa Catalina Island—Three steamers Saturday from San Pedro. Night Illuminations. Grand concerts Sunday. See Southern Pacific for times and ticket tables, or Banning Company, 222 South Spring street.

Spend your summer vacation at Alpine Tavern. Rates \$10 a week and up, including railway transportation. For further information apply to main office, Grand Operahouse Block, Pasadena.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church is not vacant, nor is the church closed, as erroneously reported. Rev. Howard will not take his vacation for several weeks yet. See church notice.

Take Terminal Railway for Long Beach Chautauqua, which commences Monday, July 13, 7:30 p.m. Tickets, round trip, including admission, 75 cents, good returning until August 10.

New electric fans at the Woman's Exchange lunch-room, No. 346 1/2 South Broadway. The patronage of gentlemen as well as ladies is desired; lunch served from 11:30 to 2:30 o'clock.

Rev. W. J. Ingram, late of Denver, will occupy Rev. Smith's pulpit morning and evening tomorrow and next Sunday at First Christian Church. Come and hear him.

Farewell piano recital by William Plutti, Blanchard-Fitzgerald Hall, next Saturday evening. Plutti, a Russian pianist, among them Liszt's Spanish Rhapsody.

Fire sale of dry goods, damaged by smoke and water at Green's fancy store, No. 353 South Spring street.

Dr. Le Doux has removed to the Wilcox Block, corner of Second and Spring streets, over Jevne's new store.

Chautauqua Assembly opens at Long Beach Monday evening. Addresses and music. Free to all.

For sale! Lot on Sixth street; close in; \$1000. J. W. C., No. 327 South Spring street.

Special—Fine cabinet photos reduced to \$1 per doz. "Sunbeam," 228 S. Main. You will take dinner at Bellfonte Dining Parlors, No. 130 South Spring street.

For lunch, berries, ice cream, cake and coffee, 25 cents, Hollenbeck Café. Don't miss good capital by Mrs. Elwood good Monday evening, Music Hall.

A nice class of people stop at the Grand View Hotel, Catalina.

Nice chicken dinner at Nadeau Café today, 4:30 to 8 p.m., 25 cents.

Barnard Godwin was arrested yesterday to serve out a float of 100 days for vagrancy.

Pat Miller, wanted in San Diego on a charge of assault, was arrested on Edd street by Detectives Hawley and Shields last night.

The Lulu Shelter, in connection with God's regular army, has removed to No. 820 East First street, where are accommodations for 150 men, with a good, clean bed; wash and shine for 5 cents in well-ventilated building.

Dr. F. C. Sanborn writes to say that he can show the complaint sworn out against him by S. P. Creasinger, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, is unfounded. He claims he had a perfect right to mortgage his piano as he had a bill of sale for it.

C. A. Burke, father of one of the two boys who had a boxing match in an orange grove down near Central avenue, says he has investigated the affair and believes the boys merely had a friendly sparring match for points, and that there was nothing stronger than lemonade there.

Rev. Anna H. Shaw has accepted the invitation of the Woman's Suffrage Campaign Committee to leave for the benefit of Miss Phoebe Cousins Sunday evening, July 19, in the Unitarian Church, corner Hill and Third. Miss Shaw regretted that her long standing engagement for Chautauqua gatherings prevented her from giving any night but Sunday. As it is no admission will be charged, but a generous "silver offering" will be expected from every one at the door.

## POSTOFFICE CLERKS MEET.

They Elect a Delegate to the National Convention. Harry A. Shelton was last evening elected to represent the postoffice clerks of Los Angeles at the national convention of the Postoffice Clerks' Association, which will be held in Denver next September. H. P. Thornton was chosen alternate.

The association is organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of postoffice clerks in all possible ways, to secure reasonable vacations in summer, to work for the extension of civil service regulations so that all shall secure fair treatment and good service inevitably win its reward, advancement, and for other ends of like nature. The association holds yearly meetings, the last one occurring in St. Paul. Each office of the first class is entitled to send delegates, the number being regulated by the size of the force employed in each office. San Francisco is the only city in California except Los Angeles which sends a delegate. There will be about 120 delegates in all.

Mr. Shelton has been in the Los Angeles postoffice for ten years, and at present is employed in the mailing department. Mr. Thornton has been in the local postoffice for about the same length of time, now serving as superintendent of city circulation.

**Harry Patton a Trustee.** Word was received by Harry Patton, editor of the Capital, yesterday, informing him of his appointment as one of the trustees of the Highland Asylum. The appointment was made by Gov. Budd, who, while he may have made mistakes in other appointments of a similar nature, did not make any in his selection of the Highland Asylum.

**Licensed to Wed.** Sebastian Aparicio Riveras, aged 26, and Carmel E. Garcia, aged 16, both have twenty-five licenses, comprising all the different makes; we will not refuse any reasonable offer for these goods. We must make room for new stock. Moorhead & Harre, agents, New Home, Domestic, and Wheeler and Wilson sewing machines, No. 349 South Spring street.

Arthur S. Singer, a native of Kansas, aged 22, and Ida E. A. Hamill, a native of Canada, aged 19, both of Pomona.

Henry A. Gerdes, aged 29, and Kathryn F. Wilson, aged 24, both natives of California and residents of Los Angeles.

Ogden Bolton, a native of England and resident of Los Angeles, aged 49, and Helen Van Lierde, a native of England and resident of San Francisco, aged 25.

Frank Morero, a native of Italy and resident of Ventura, aged 25, and Julia Passerini, a native of Austria and resident of Los Angeles, aged 22.

Louis Stiner of Downey, aged 34, and Bertha Dietrich of Norwalk, aged 27, both natives of Switzerland.

Joseph Alfred Carignan, a native of Canada, aged 38, and Mrs. Minnie Zimbrick, a native of Missouri, aged 38, both of Stoddard, Yavapai county, Arizona.

John D. Lee, a native of Texas, aged 28, and Emma R. Wiseman, a native of California, aged 18, both of Los Angeles.

**DEATH RECORD.** HODGKINS—At No. 451 South Hope street, July 11, Violet Chiquita Hodgkins, by actual of San Francisco, aged 7 years 4 months 15 days.

Funeral from parlors of Orr & Hines, No. 617 South Broadway, at 3 o'clock p.m., Sunday, July 12. Friends invited to attend Interment Rosevale Cemetery.

GARRINGER—At Daguer, Cal., Nelson F. Garringer, beloved husband of Lida E. and Irving D. Garringer of Los Angeles, Cal. Funeral from the parlors of Peck & Chase Company, 327 South Broadway, Monday, July 13, at 2:30 p.m. Friends invited.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., papers please copy. ALANIZ—In this city, July 10, Concepcion Alaniz, a native of California, aged 78 years. Funeral from the residence of Mrs. C. P. Casanova, No. 53 Crocker st., today (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

**Superfluous Hair and Moles Removed.** From ladies' faces, eye-brows properly shaped by electrolysis; face and hands bleached by our original method without removing cuticle; hairdressing, shampooing, manicuring. We carry the most complete stock of hair goods and French toilet articles. Falling hair cured. Imperial Hair Bazaar, 214 W. Second street. Tel. 1155.

**WATCHES cleaned, 75c; main-spring, 50c; crystals, 10c. Patton, No. 214 South Broadway.**

**The Paris Millinery Parlors.**

**Fire Sale commences Tuesday. Goods that were saved can have at your own price. Come; may find something you can use.**

**Mrs. F. W. Thurston**

No. 357 S. Spring, Corner Fourth.

**FOR FINE TAILORING**

Perfect Fit, Best of Workmanship, at Moderate Prices, go to

**Joe Poheim, THE TAILOR.**

Pants made to order from \$5

Suits made to order from \$20

The Styles are Complete and Artistic in Every way. All Garments Shrink Before Cutting.

The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Los Angeles.

143 S. Spring Street, Bryson Block, Los Angeles

**"THE ONLY PATTON"**

EXPERT WATCHMAKER JEWELER AND ENGRAVER. 214 South Broadway.

Watches Cleaned.....75c Main Springs.....10c Watch Crystals.....10c Small Clocks Cleaned.....75c Large Clocks Cleaned.....1.00

These prices are one half of the prevailing rates, and I guarantee my work absolutely first-class in every respect.

All Watch and Clock Work Warranted for One Year.

Mail Orders Filled Promptly.

# WHITE HOUSE STOCK SALE

Send in orders early for Advertis'd Goods.

The second week of the great sale of the White House Stock is upon you. Goods were never sold at anything like these prices in Los Angeles. The chances are that it will be years before another such an opportunity will be given to the economical women of this town. Many of the lots advertised for today are way below last week's record-breaking figures. We are making things move swifter by the power of knifing prices. The White House Stock must go.

## Ladies' Suits.

\$2.50 and \$4 Ladies' Duck Suits in every one of the new summer patterns and colors; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.95  
\$5 Ladies' Fancy Wash Suits, all the very latest and prettiest things of the season's best; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$3.50  
\$10 and \$12 Ladies' Suits of Black Serge and Scotch Mixtures, well and stylishly made; values at ALTERATION PRICE.....\$6.95  
\$3.50 and \$4 Children's Suits of Sailors' Suits for \$2.50; also an other large and pretty line at ALTERATION SALE PRICE.....\$1.50  
\$1 Children's Fancy Gingham Dresses.....50c  
\$1.50 Children's Fancy Percale Dresses.....75c  
\$1.75 Children's Fancy Percale Dresses.....\$1.00

## Boys' Clothing.

\$2.50 Boys' Double Breasted Dark Gray Melton Reffer Suits, with double breasted and white waist; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.85  
\$2.50 Boys' Double and Twist Iron Gray Check Cheviot Suits, with double breasted and white waist; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.95  
\$3.75 Boys' Tan Coat Cloth Box Overcoats, the swiftest kind for the shoe store; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$2.85  
\$4.00 Boys' Navy Blue Flannel Suits, with regulation middie pants, extra values at ALTERATION PRICE.....\$3.00  
\$6.00 Boys' Zouave Suits, handsome tan invisible check; heavy silk-taxed label, braided; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$4.85

**Silks** With this assortment and at these prices they won't last long. A whole big lot of Silk Remnants, 1 to 6 yards long, will be closed out at one-half the cut prices.

40c plain Habutai Silk Suits, in all colors and black and white; very exceptional value at ALTERATION PRICE.....25c  
\$5c two and three tone Novelty Silks, also the line of 4c Stripe Taffeta Silks, very fine; ALTERATION PRICE.....35c  
\$5c and \$1.25 Fancy Novelty Silks, in 20 choice waisting designs, new light and dark colors; ALTERATION PRICE.....50c  
\$1 and \$1.25 French Taffeta Silks, Dresden and Persian effects, also Rich Black Brocades; ALTERATION PRICE.....75c  
\$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 Novelty Silks in the very choicest color and weave effects; rare values; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.00

**Shoes** Such underselling is only to move this big stock quickly.

Children's and Misses' Bathing Suits.....10c  
\$2 Misses' Tan Oxfords in broken sizes; they are made by Dugan & Hudson; that's enough; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.00  
\$4 Ladies' Satin Slippers in small sizes and a most beautiful color assortment; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.00  
\$2.50 Ladies' Fine Hand-turned Kid Slippers, good styles and comfortable; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.50  
\$4.00 Ladies' Tan Southern Ties and Oxfords with French heels, large line broken sizes; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$2.00  
\$2.50 Misses' Dongola Kid Top Shoes, cloth or kid tops, made by J. E. Cousins; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.75  
\$2.50 Youth's Tan Button Shoes of good style and made by the celebrated Dugan & Hudson; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.75  
\$3 Boys' "Ironclad" Russia Calf Button Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2; just the shoe for vacation; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$2.00  
\$3.50 Ladies' Tan "Princesses" made by Wright & Peters; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$2.50  
\$5 Ladies' Tan Button and Lace Shoes, in late lasts, made by Foster & Co.; that says all; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$3.50  
\$5 Ladies' Cloth Top, Hand-turned Button Shoes, in all sizes and widths, made by the famous Wright & Peters; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$4.00

**Wash Goods** With prices made for quickest selling prices.

10c Fine Lawns and Dimities, 22 inches broad, in light colors, handsome stripes and figures; ALTERATION PRICE.....5c  
12c Novelty Corded Organdy in new Persian and Dresden effects, choice colorings; ALTERATION PRICE.....7 1/2c  
20c Scotch Dress Gingham, now for 12 1/2c; also an elegant line of same goods at ALTERATION PRICE.....6 1/2c

## Embroideries.

Navy blue Embroidery, with white work, 1 inch wide; White House price 9c; NOW.....1c  
75c Fine White Cambric Embroidery Insertions, 4 1/2 yards in strip; price, per strip.....9c  
Dotted Swiss Embroideries, with Irish Point designs, open patterns, 4 to 6 inches wide; White House price 20c and 25c; NOW.....12 1/2c  
Flouncings, 27 inches wide, embroidered and scalloped edge and hemmed; White House price 75c; NOW.....44c

## Monday and Tuesday

Will be the last two days of the Great Sale in the Annex. If you have or if you have not taken advantage of the bargains there, don't wait now 'till it's too late and then be sorry.

# Dress Goods

must be cleared.—Two dresses for the price of one.

45c all-wool Henriettas, figured alpaca, storm all-wool serges and all-wool albatross cloths—choice fabrics every price; grand special offering.....25c  
65c All-Wool Black Storm Serges, 46 inches broad and a most superb quality, ALTERATION PRICE.....39c  
75c Black Mohair and Wool Figured Novelties 46 inches broad, exquisite designs, ALTERATION PRICE.....50c  
75c Black Mohairs, 52 inches broad; very suitable for bathing suits, ALTERATION SALE PRICE.....50c  
\$1.25 Black Cheviot Serges made by Priestley; very extraordinary values at, ALTERATION PRICE.....75c  
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Black Silk Mohair Mixtures, very choice novelties of real Lyons make; ALTERATION SALE PRICE.....\$1.00

## Drugs--

## Toilet Articles.

\$2.75 Hospital Malted Milk, 1 lb. can.....\$2.95  
\$2c Malted Milk, 1 lb. can.....35c  
75c Mellin's Food, 1 lb. can.....55c  
50c Mellin's Food, 1 lb. can.....35c  
\$1 Stearns' Cod Liver Oil, 1 lb. can.....75c  
\$1 Koch's Cod Liver Oil, 1 lb. can.....75c  
\$1 Swift's Specifick, 1 lb. can.....\$1.40  
\$1 Koch's Sarsaparilla, 1 lb. can.....60c  
\$1 Buckthorn Cordial, 1 lb. can.....75c  
\$1 Cascara Cordial, 1 lb. can.....75c  
Swansdown Face Powder, 1 lb. can.....5c

## Notions

Small things from the White House.  
American Pins, White House price 5c; NOW, per paper.....1c  
2 dozen Hooks and Eyes, White House price 2c; NOW, per paper.....2c  
Hair Pins, White House price 5c; NOW, per paper.....1c  
5 inch Celluloid Hair Pins, White House price 5c; NOW, each.....2c  
1 doz. Rubber-tipped Lead Pencils, White House price 30c; NOW, per paper.....2c  
1 doz. Hat Pins, White House price 10c; NOW, dozen for.....5c  
Crochet Cotton, White House price 3c; NOW, per paper.....3 1/2c  
4 inch Kid Curlers, White House price 10c; NOW, dozen for.....7c

## Parasols.

Colored Silk Parasols with deep silk trims and natural wood handles; White House price \$2.00; NOW.....\$1.25  
White Figured China Silk Parasols with white enamel handles; White House price \$2.00; NOW.....\$1.25  
Unlined Silk Parasols with lace trimmings; White House price \$2.75; NOW for.....\$1.50

## Men's Furnishings.

25c Men's latest style collars, warranted 200 Lines and made expressly for our store; ALTERATION PRICE.....10c  
\$2.50 per box Men's Tan and Brown Lisle Hosiery, Schopper's best make; very extra value at ALTERATION PRICE, per box.....\$1.20

## Men's Hats

Note for your self the made reductions.  
\$2 and \$3 Men's black and brown Fedora Hats, sizes somewhat at broken, some 7 1/2 styles; ALTERATION PRICE.....\$1.00

## Infants' Cloaks.

A great line of White House Colored Cashmere Infants' Long Cloaks, sold by them 50c at \$1.00; NOW.....50c

The most heroic and sensational price-cutting ever known on this Coast; no matter what the smaller stores advertise you may expect to find it here at a less price.—The Alterations will soon reach the Dress Goods Counters and the decks

25c Fancy Checked Mixed Cheviots, 36 and 38 inches broad, 200 pretty trims and colors, ALTERATION PRICE.....15c  
40c All-Wool Scotch Mixtures and little broken checks, 40 inches broad, fine grade, ALTERATION PRICE.....19c  
50c to 75c All-Wool Novelty Mixtures, checks, stripes, boucles, all very exceptional values at, ALTERATION PRICE.....25c  
75c High Class Novelty Suitings in all the leading colors and new, taking designs, ALTERATION PRICE.....35c  
75c and \$1.00 High Class Novelty Suitings, some of the very handsomest shown yet, ALTERATION PRICE.....50c  
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Choice Pattern Suit designs, the very swiftest of the late swell fabrics, ALTERATION PRICE.....75c

## Ribbons.

No. 2 Ribbons, yard 4 1/2c, piece.....40c  
No. 3 Ribbons, yard 5c, piece.....47c  
No. 4 Ribbons, yard 6 1/2c, piece.....60c  
No. 5 Ribbons, yard 7c, piece.....87 1/2c  
No. 7 Ribbons, yard 9c, piece.....87 1/2c  
No. 9 Ribbons, yard 11c, piece.....\$1.05  
No. 12 Ribbons, yard 14c, piece.....\$1.35  
No. 16 Ribbons, yard 17 1/2c, piece.....\$1.65

## Stationery.

Box 250 XX Envelopes, White House price 20c; NOW for.....20c  
Box Writing Paper and Envelopes; White House price 15c; NOW.....5c  
1 doz. Rubber-tipped Lead Pencils; White House price 30c; NOW for.....8c  
100 Assorted Poker Chips; White House price 30c; NOW for.....25c  
Pack Columbia Playing Cards; White House price 25c; NOW for.....10c  
250 sheet Letter Tablet; White House price 10c; NOW for.....4c

## Millinery.

Prices made for the quickest kind of selling.  
\$5 Trimmed Hats.....\$2.50  
\$10 Trimmed Hats.....\$5.00  
\$15 Trimmed Hats.....\$7.50  
\$20 Children's Trimmed Sailor Hats, all colors; ALTERATION PRICE.....15c  
50c Ladies' Trimmed Sailor Hats, navy or black; ALTERATION PRICE.....25c

## Draperies

Unmatched anywhere in qualities or prices.  
50c White Figured Swisses, 36 inches, ALTERATION PRICE.....15c  
40c White Figured Swisses, 36 inches wide with fringed sides; ALTERATION PRICE.....20c  
50c White Figured Swisses, 45 inches wide, very fine grade; ALTERATION PRICE.....25c  
60c Colored Figured Swisses, 36 inches wide, very fine quality; ALTERATION PRICE.....35c

## Linens

At prices less than the cost of gathering the flax.  
45c Heavy Cream All- linen Table Damask, 54 inches wide and a most exceptional value at ALTERATION PRICE.....25c  
50c Heavy Cream Table Damask, 58 inches wide and very handsome pattern; special grade; ALTERATION PRICE.....39c  
70c Cream and Bleached Table Damask patterns that no other store have; 65 inches wide; ALTERATION PRICE.....50c

## Trimmings.

Spangled, Silk and Wash Braids, narrow widths, white, black or colors; White House price, 50c to 80c the yd; NOW.....5c  
Black Silk Drop Trimmings, 2 inches wide; White House price, 60c the yard; NOW.....5c  
Sixty pieces Silk, Feather and Moss Effect Trimmings; White House price, 50c the yard; NOW.....5c  
Black and Colored Silk Loops and Frogs; White House price, 80c to 50c each; NOW your choice, per dozen.....10c  
Braid Sets and Panels; White House price \$1.25 each; NOW.....10c

## White House Laces

**White and Cream Oriental Laces.**  
3 inches wide, White House price 10c; NOW.....5c  
4 inches wide White House price 15c; NOW.....10c  
5 inches wide, White House price 20c; NOW.....12 1/2c  
6 inches wide, White House price 25c; NOW.....15c  
9 to 15 inches wide, White House price 40c; now.....20c  
25c 8-inch White House Torchon Laces.....5c  
**Normandy Val. Laces in Very Beautiful Qualities.**  
4 1/2-inch White House 25c quality.....12 1/2c  
5-inch White House 30c quality.....15c  
14-inch White House 50c quality.....25c

## Ladies' Furnishings.

Ladies' colored border Handkerchiefs; White House price 30c; NOW.....3 1/2c  
Ladies' Hemstitch and dotted border Handkerchiefs; White House price 15c; NOW.....5c  
Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, scalloped and open borders; White House price 25c; NOW for.....12 1/2c  
Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs; White House price 30c; NOW for.....15c  
Ladies' white embroidered wash Ties; White House price 35c; NOW for.....20c

## Hosiery.

Children's fast-black Ribbed Hosiery, seamless feet, sizes 5 to 9 1/2; White House price, 15c a pair; NOW 8 pairs for.....25c  
Children's Hosiery, superb quality; fine ribbed; English white feet; White House price, 40c; NOW.....25c  
Ladies' Black Silk Hosiery, extra quality, fast dye; White House price, 75c; NOW.....50c

## Ribbed Underwear.

Ladies' Lisle Vests in black, sold by the White House at 50c (bad colors); NOW.....5c  
Ladies' Fancy Ribbed Vests, cream color, sold by the White House at 50c; NOW.....10c  
Children's Ribbed Vests, cream color, sold by the White House at 50c; NOW.....15c  
Ladies' Balbriggan Vests or Pants, Jersey ribbed, White House price 50c; NOW 25c  
Ladies' Silk Jersey Ribbed Vests, sold by the White House at 75c; NOW.....45c

## Muslin Underwear.

Ladies' Drawers, tucked trimming, sold by the White House at 50c; NOW.....15c  
Ladies' Drawers, embroidered trimming, sold by the White House at 80c; NOW.....25c  
Ladies' Drawers, elegant embroidery trimming, sold by the White House at 80c; NOW.....39c  
Ladies' Chemise, tucked front, sold at the White House at 60c; NOW.....39c  
Ladies' Chemise, trimmed with embroidery, sold by the White House at 75c; NOW.....50c

## Ladies' Waists.

Very special attraction for Monday: Some 60 Waists will be placed on sale; usual value, 75c each; white collars, fine French percale, handsome styles; a wonderful bargain, at Another special lot at.....80c

## Downstairs

No need of words, Figures here tell the tale—  
Individual Crystal Butter Dishes, ALTERATION PRICE 1c each; dozen.....10c  
Fire polished Tumblers, 5-line band engraved; ALTERATION PRICE, set of 6.....25c  
Crystal Ice Cream Dishes; ALTERATION PRICE, per dozen.....24c  
Crystal Table Sets; ALTERATION PRICE, 4 pieces.....25c  
Handled Sherbet Glasses; ALTERATION PRICE, set of 6.....38c  
Dresden Handle Fruit Knives, louvered gold blades; ALTERATION PRICE, set of 6.....50c  
Spring Back Orange Clippers.....75c  
Fine assortment pearl, bone and stag handle Pocket Knives; ALTERATION PRICE.....25c  
**Rogers' Silver-Plated Tableware—**  
12 dwt. Knives, plain or satin finished handles.....\$2.50 dozen  
Triple-plated Teaspoons, fancy.....\$2.50 dozen  
Triple-plated Table Forks, fancy.....\$4.50 dozen  
Triple-plated Dessert Forks, fancy.....\$4.50 dozen  
Triple-plated Dessert Spoons, fancy.....\$4.50 dozen

It Pays to Trade on Spring Street.

## A Family Affair

Is this purchasing of Drugs. Every household is interested in economic buying. You want only the best Drugs, the best Toilet Articles, the best Stationery. We give you only the Best, and save you 15c to 40c on every dollar, and guarantee everything we sell.

### COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH OTHERS.

Wizard Oil.....	35c
Joy's Sarsaparilla.....	60c
Strychnine, best, per oz.....	\$1.00
Ozonate Lithia Water, per doz.....	\$2.75
Moth Balls, 3 lbs. for.....	25c
Insect Powder, the best, lb.....	40c
Sure Death for Ants (guaranteed).....	25c
Tanglefoot Fly Paper, 25 double sheets.....	35c

Others Ask.	
40c to 50c	
65c to \$1.00	
\$1.15 to \$1.25	
35c bottle	
50c to 60c	

### STATIONERY.

250 Fine Envelopes.....	25c
1 quire Hurd's Linen Paper.....	10c
1 pound Hurd's Linen Paper.....	30c
1 1/2 pound Commercial Note Paper.....	15c
A complete line of Tablets.....	10c to 35c
A complete line of Box Paper.....	10c to 50c

Others Ask.	
50c	
20c	
50c	
25c	
15c to 50c	
15c to 75c	

Borax, per lb.....	15c
Sulphur, best, per lb.....	10c
1 lb Carb. Soda, Eng., per lb.....	10c
Erson Salts, per lb.....	10c
Carter's Ayer's Balm.....	15c
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.....	15c
Cumebum and Elder Flr Cream.....	15c
Alma Cream.....	15c
Espey's Cream.....	15c
La Blache or Pozzoni Powder.....	15c
Satan Drown Powder.....	15c
Veronica Water.....	15c
Bythiana Water.....	15c
Huyadi Janos Water.....	15c
Rubber Gloves, per pair.....	10c

Fount'n Syringes or Water Bottles.	2 qt. 60c; 3 qt. 70c; 4 qt. 70c
Williams' Pink Pills.....	15c
Cuticura Soap.....	15c
471 Soap.....	15c
Malted Milk.....	60c; 75c; 1.00
Mellin's Food.....	25c; 35c
Eagle Condensed Milk.....	15c
Hosford's Acid Phosphate.....	15c
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	75c
Malt Nutrine.....	50c
Hoff's Malt.....	50c
Beef, Wine and Iron, 16 oz. bot.....	50c
Munyon's Remedies.....	15c
Munyon's Medicine Chests.....	15c

Prescriptions at Eastern Prices.  
Saves you 25 per cent.

## THOMAS & ELLINGTON,

Cut-rate Druggists,

Corner Spring and Temple Sts.

## N. B. Blackstone Co.

DRY GOODS.

## Summer Necessities.

Very important that you have one of our new Parasols before going on your summer outing.

New lot of white silk parasols plain and ruffled.....\$1.50 and \$2.50

Changeable silk parasols, a good assortment of colors, special value.....\$2.00

A few light colored silk ruffled parasols to close the line quickly, reduced from \$6.00 to.....\$4.00

Black silk carriage shades all prices from 50c to.....\$3.25

Some handsome chiffon and lace trimmed carriage shades, each \$5.00 and \$6.00

Do not fail to see that line of linen finish Irish stripe organdies displayed in north window; the best offer of the season, per yard.....10c



Try our specialty O. M. O. Dress Shields. These are the only dress shields made without rubber or gutta-percha that are absolutely odorless and entirely impervious to perspiration.

Every Pair Warranted.

## N. B. Blackstone Co.

171-173 N. Spring St.

Telephone No. 259.

## THE DANUBE'S IRON GATES.

CROWNING CEREMONIES OF THE BUDA-PESTH MILLENNIAL FETES—THE YANKEES OF EASTERN EUROPE.

The New Magnificence of the Hungarian Capital and the Progress of the Hungarian People—The Great Work to Be Finished Next Year. It Will Cost 18,000,000 Florins, the Canal Alone 5,000,000 Florins.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

The Yankees of Eastern Europe, as the Hungarians have a right to be called, have every reason to be proud of the progress they have made in the last fifty years.

Not to be backward about claiming for their nation a respectable antiquity, they are celebrating the 1000th anniversary of its founding by Arpad, the Magyar George Washington; but it is the last half-century that has been best worth while.

It was Maria Theresa who conceded home rule to Hungary while she was fighting Frederick the Great and needed Magyar swords. In the days when men now old were young, heroes like Kossuth, Deak, Goergey and Androssy were fighting to preserve and enlarge its liberties. The constitution of 1847-48 decided popular suffrage, based in part on taxation, and provided for the first time that the nobles should be taxed as well as the commons. It wasn't until June of 1867 that the Emperor of Austria accepted the inevitable, was crowned King of Hungary and swore to maintain its practically republican constitution. It was almost as great a defeat as Sadowa in the same year.

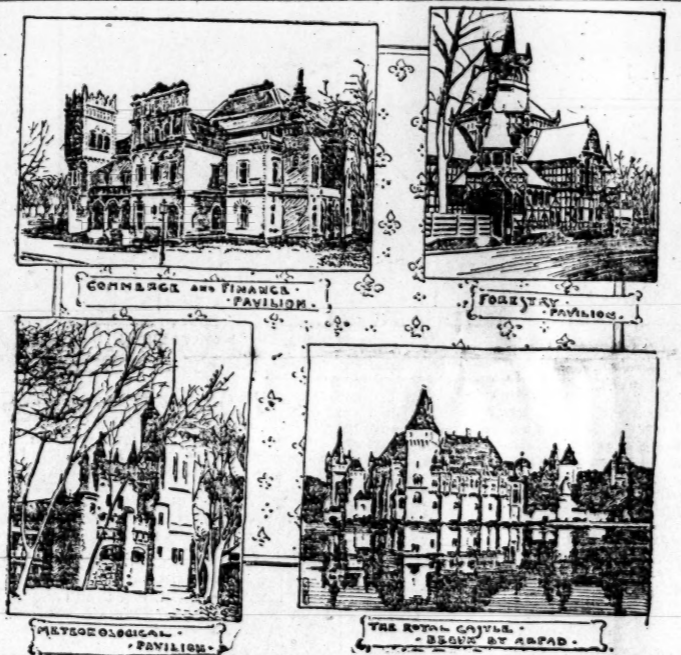
The twenty-ninth anniversary of the coronation was celebrated only the other day. Modern Hungary is twenty-nine years old.

The Yankees of the Western world ought to take pride in the Yankees of

freedom such as we enjoy, are in danger of being overlooked. Yet the common sense being beaten all summer, Yankees, east and west, know their own value. There have been in Buda-Pesth, square to be about a hundred congresses of big wigs of one sort or another, after the manner made familiar during the big fair in Chicago. Last Sunday the great statue of Arpad was unveiled on Pustaszer Plain, the Magyar Runnymede. Next Munkacs, August 2, at Pannoholma; August 16, at Brasso; August 20, on Mt. Zabor; and then, at Zimony, October 18, at Deveny.

August 20 will be another great day. Then the foundation of the proposed St. Stephen's monument in Buda-Pesth will be laid. At about the same time the splendid new law courts will be opened, fronting the House of Parliament, and some of the statues will be placed in the great triumphal arch which the government is erecting in Andrassy street to rival the arches of Napoleon and the Roman Emperors.

The best is almost the last. That is the formal opening, on September 27, of the new canal at the Iron Gates of the Danube. Four Kings, a combination hard to beat, will smile upon the ceremony, the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of Serbia and Roumania. All of them have a share in the glories of the Danube, and an interest in its traffic, but the Hungarians alone are digging the canal and blasting the rapids above. The Berlin treaty of 1878 stipulated that Austria and Hungary were to divide the work. In reality, Hungary has done it unaided, and will take toll from the world.

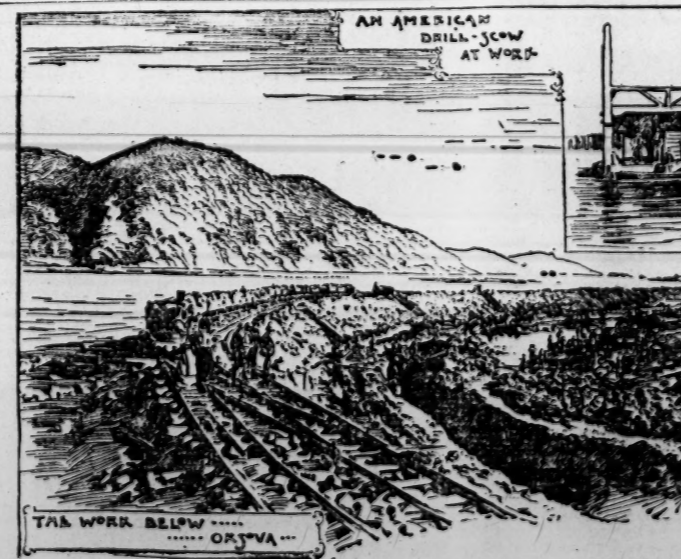


the Eastern, and especially in the fact that Hungary prospers because it is as purely democratic as the United States itself, and more independent of Austria than Canada. For instance, is of Great Britain. Franz Josef is an amiable figurehead; Hungary makes its own decisions, projects its own improvements and, with true republican pride, is willing to concede that nothing is too good for its own use. The visitors to the Buda-Pesth have found that out. They have found it a city in size comparable to Brooklyn or Manchester, but far more magnificent than either; they find perfectly appointed electric cars taking their power from a conduit underneath the street level and supplied with the most efficient life-saving apparatus; they admire the new Parliament building erected at a cost of almost 18,000,000 florins and far surpassing in beauty and grandeur every other Parliament building in the world. Even Englishmen admit that it is finer than the buildings at Westminster.

There is in Buda-Pesth a university larger than any in either England or the United States. It numbers its professors by the hundred, its students, all as patriotic as they are intelligent, by the thousands. Tremendous efforts and sacrifices have been made in the past to provide every Hungarian of the rising generation with an education, yet the millennium is being celebrated by the opening of 500 new schools, and of a lot of hospitals and public institutions.

Hungary's great novelist, Jokai, has given in "Timar's Two Worlds" a thrilling account of the dangers of passing the Iron Gates. The current is ferocious, the bottom shallow and rocky and tortuous. At one point there is, at low water, a decided waterfall which is obliterated in time of flood. Vessels going in each direction have been for more than two thousand years swung from point to point by ropes, and liberated by hand. The traffic which has had to endure these vexations is enormous, comparable to that of the Mississippi.

American methods have been used in the work at the Iron Gates. The plans of Herr Wallandt, the government engineer, were entrusted for execution to Herr Luther of Braun-schweig, the contractor, and he in turn, with characteristic German thoroughness, sent his own engineers to study river work the world over, and especially in our own. For the details of the work which follow I am indebted to William L. Saunders, secretary of the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, one of the very few Americans who have ever seen the Iron Gates and are technically trained to describe such work. Mr. Saunders pictures the scene as one of wild and singular beauty. The river is shut in on both sides by a range of mountains, rising higher on the north, and running diagonally across the country something like the Highlands at West Point. There are in all twenty miles of river which have been dredged and deepened.



THE GREAT CANAL AT THE IRON GATES OF THE DANUBE.

the town of Orsova lies near the lower end of this stretch, and below that is the new canal, near the line of Roumania. In a single day's excursion one may pass into Roumania, where on the left a gigantic white sign, "Roumania" is seen on the mountain side, may cross the river into Serbia and even picnic on a little island claimed by Turkey. Belgrade is some hundred

miles above, Buda-Pesth 350 miles, Vienna 500 miles. The work will not be finished until next year. It will have cost about 18,000,000 florins, the canal alone 5,000,000, and there is a suspicion that the contractors will lose money on the job even though these figures. But they will have finished a work which was attempted as long ago as the Emperor Trajan's time, and that ought to be some comfort. The canal portion of the work is only about a mile and a third long, but it is seventy-two metres, or about 235 feet wide, where the Suez Canal is only twenty-seven metres, and the Baltic (Kiel) canal is but thirty-two. There will be plenty of space for vessels to pass at any point, the twelve million cubic feet of solid rock had to be blasted out for the canal, 3,000,000 in the river bed above. The dam required 7,500,000 cubic feet of earthwork, 6,000,000 of rough stone work and nearly two million of stone walling. In the river blasting and dredging, four big American floating platform drill boats were employed and several French ones. The work was very difficult, owing to the fierce current in which it had to be done, and which necessitated the use of strong cables and heavy anchorages. These types of platform boats were first used by Scotch engineers in dredging the river Clyde near Glasgow. A much ruder form, wherein to some extent timber took the place of iron and steel, and more work was done by hand, was employed on the ill-fated Panama Canal.

These platform dredges are called the "Americans." The Hungarians are more polite than the English, who used the ordinary steam-navies or bucket dredges on the Manchester-canal earth devils. The Americans, who used holes straight down into the rock, five feet apart. These are charged with high explosives, and set off simultaneously by an electric firing device. Then the broken rock has to be grabbed up and removed. The work is somewhat similar in purpose to that done at Hell Gate by Gen. Newton, but much cheaper and more modern. Gen. Newton mined and countermined under Flood Rock and blew it up with one big spectacular charge. The crust of the pile fell flat and had to be worked upon afterward. This method was magnificent but it was not engineering as engineering is understood nowadays. It was, at least, many times more costly than it need be if it were to be done now.

The traffic which will use the new improvement in the Danube will be something enormous. All the great Danubian cities and fully three-fourths of the population of the great valley lie above it. This valley includes all of Austria-Hungary except Bohemia and a narrow strip along the Adriatic coast, besides two-thirds of Bavaria and parts of far-away Wurtemberg and Baden and besides the Black States below a canal.

It is twice as populous as our own Mississippi Valley with all its huge branches, and many miles of navigable water above the point where the canal will be built. If Constantinople ever gets out of the grip of the Turk and begins to boom, the Danube traffic will grow by leaps and bounds. It is by even now a very busy highway when Herr Luther gets through blasting. Nor will the traffic be disturbed by so much as a lock. The water that used to pile itself up and down a part of the river will have plenty of room to be orderly. The fall for the twenty miles was never more than a few yards, and it will disappear as the water enters the stream and become more equable.

The opening of the canal will be the biggest thing of the kind since the great ceremony at the Panama Canal. It will be even greater, as the work of a free people undertaken for peaceful purposes alone, than the Panama Canal, which would probably not have been so soon opened but for military reasons, and in whose construction civil engineering was so often sacrificed to military engineering. However that may be, the Yankees of Europe are a great people.

JOHN LANGDON HEATON.  
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### What Kills Many.

(Fresno Examiner.) A coroner in Australia recently rendered a verdict more sensibly than one-half the verdicts usually rendered. It appeared that an Irishman, conceiving that a little powder thrown upon some green wood would facilitate its burning, directed a small stream from a keg upon the burning pile, but not possessing a hose sufficiently quick to cut this supply off was blown into a million pieces. The following was the verdict, delivered with great gravity by the official: "Can't be called suicide, because he didn't mean to kill himself. He didn't die for want of breath, for he hadn't anything to breathe with. It's plain he didn't know what he was about, so I shall bring in—died for want of common sense."

### His Ninth Divorce.

(Cincinnati Tribune.) A special to the Tribune from Laporte, Ind., states that Alexander Rhimes, Indiana's much-married benedict, has returned to Fulton county to prosecute a suit for his ninth divorce, he being credited with having had that number of wives. He married his first wife in 1876, since which time divorces and marriages have been almost of annual occurrence. His career is said to be without a parallel in the Indiana courts. All of his wives are living.

### Boston's New Fad.

(Eastern Exchange.) A new fad is said to have a go in Boston. The members of the Boston Aeronautical Society hold the opinion that the kite is an instrument of value and worthy of the attention of those who take an interest in scientific experiment. In order to encourage kite designing and

## THE PRESIDENTIAL JOB.

WHAT IT IS WORTH AND WHAT IT COSTS TO GET AND KEEP IT.

Some of the Expenses of a Presidential Candidate—How the Presidency is Worth More Than \$200,000—The White House and Its Perquisites. What the Presents Amount to and Some Little Presidential Extras Which Run into Money.

The Presidency Better Than Life Insurance—Presidents' Widows and Their Pensions—Presidential Troubles—How Washington Was Charged with Murder, J. Q. Adams with Corruption and Andrew Jackson Had His Nose Pulled.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1896.—The race for the Presidency will be a hard one. The candidates will be abused by the opposing parties, and the man who succeeds will have his character and history laid bare by the X rays of the newspapers and stump speakers. It will be a wearing and worrying race from start to finish, and the prize at the end is the White House with all its cares. Is the game worth the candle? Can a man who is doing well afford to be a candidate for the Presidency? Let us see.

### EXPENSES OF A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

In the first place, it costs a great deal to be a Presidential candidate. McKinley, for instance, has kept open house for the past six months, and there will not be a day between now and November that he can sit down at his table alone. Republicans of prominence from all parts of the Union will come to Canton and he will have to maintain a large clerical force to answer his mail. Benjamin Harrison was quite poor when he was first nominated, and he had to borrow money to keep him going between that time and his election. His son-in-law, Robert McKee, paid a large part of his expenses and other friends put up for him or he would have been decidedly cramped. Andrew Jackson lost a lot of money during his three presidential campaigns. He took the proceeds of his cotton crop to pay part of his expenses in the White House. Martin Van Buren, rich as he was, was robbed right and left, and when he ran for President during his second campaign the politicians actually came to the White House and demanded that he food and got it. The Presidential candidate has numerous demands upon him for charity. I was told at Canton that about one-third of the letters which McKinley receives are begging letters, and such letters will increase now that the nomination is made.

### THE PRESIDENCY A FAT JOB.

And still the Presidency is a fat job. The salary in round numbers for the four years amounts to \$200,000, and the White House and lots of perquisites are thrown in addition. Think what \$200,000 a year means. It is \$166,666 or \$133 a day. And this money is sure. The cash is always ready for the President, and the treasury bank never bursens him. The salary, however, is less than two-thirds of what the President gets. For this year Congress is asked to appropriate about \$43,000 to run the White House. The President pays no rent. His fuel and light cost him nothing. He does not even pay for his own newspapers, and as for stationery he has the finest the world can produce, and there is a stenographer always at hand to save him from writing letters himself. He has a half dozen watch dogs to keep the crowd away from him. He has a private secretary, and a telegraph operator and a telegraph instrument in the White House, and Uncle Sam pays his telegraph bills. He seldom if ever buys a postage stamp, and the thousand and one little details which eat out the heart of the ordinary man's salary are paid for him. He pays no rent for his stables, and congress gives him some money to keep them up. The amount that is asked for this year is \$8000 and this includes stationery, reading matter and the caring for his presidential robes, harnesses and carriages. A great fuss is made about the social expenses of the White House. I venture to say that President Cleveland does not pay more than \$5000 a year for his state dinners, and I would not be surprised to know that he saved \$35,000 a year out of his salary. Think of it! His four state receptions are paid for by the government. The Marine Band, paid by the government, furnishes the music. The flowers come from the White House conservatory, and the public gardeners and the police aid the servants in taking care of the crowd. There is no food of any kind offered and it is mighty hard to drink and eat in the White House on such an occasion. The whole entertainment consists of a handshake and, if you are especially favored, a smile, and handshakes and smiles are cheap.

### WHITE HOUSE PERQUISITES.

And then, there are lots of things that go with the White House. Among its servants there is usually a good barber, who shaves the President and cuts his hair without charge. There is a billiard room in one corner of the executive mansion, where Grover Cleveland can go and handle the cue without its costing him a cent. The kitchens have all the latest improvements, and the government pays the White House steward who attends to the marketing, about \$25 a week, or \$1300 a year. The cooking utensils are of copper, and one of the cooking stoves is so large that you could almost roast an ox whole upon it. The dishes used by the President are of the finest china, and of the most beautiful cut-glass. Many of them were made especially for the White House. Of the thousand dishes made for Mrs. President Hayes there are still 400 left, and the set ordered by Mrs. Harrison is almost perfect. Then there is the china made for the Grants. This is the china that is now used on the President's table. There is still some Lincoln china left, and the choice bits from nearly every administration. The President's wife pays nothing for her linen. There are great closets filled with bedding and towels, and others in which are kept the fine tablecloths and napkins. The napkins used are all about a yard square, and of the finest damask. They have the initials U. S. on them, but this rather improves than injures their appearance, and the greatest beauty of it all is that they don't cost a cent.

### PRESENTS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Few people have any idea how many presents come to the White

House. Cleveland was overloaded with them while he was a candidate, and at the time of his marriage they came in here almost by the wagon-load. The President will not receive things of actual value, but he can take eatables and drinkables. Among other things that I remember of his receiving were a barrel of fine old brandy from South California, and cases of wine from different parts of the country. Every Thanksgiving he has turkeys sent him from Rhode Island, those sent year before last being so large that the White House family could not eat them. Then there are other kinds of fancy eatables which come from admirers in different localities, and it is safe to say that the best of everything, or a sample of it, finds its way into the White House. Among Harrison's presents was a large quantity of Ceylon tea and Andrew Johnson had presents of whisky and Scuppernon wine, and both Jackson and Jefferson had presents of cheeses of the size of a hoghead.

### BETTER THAN LIFE INSURANCE.

The sentiment surrounding the White House increases every year until now the office is far better than a life insurance policy. If a President dies in the White House his wife and children will probably receive a fortune from the people, and by law the President's widow is sure of a pension of \$5000 a year. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Garfield now receiving this amount. Garfield went into the Presidency comparatively poor. He had little to speak of at the time he was shot by Quileau, but his sympathy for Mrs. Garfield was such that the enormous sum of more than \$300,000 was raised for her, and she was made an independent woman. Arthur was one of the most extravagant livers we have had in the White House. He spent, it is said, from two to five thousand dollars apiece on his state dinners, and his French cook drew from him a salary of \$1500 a year. He was a luxurious liver in every way, and still it is said that he saved more than \$100,000 during his administration. President Cleveland, notwithstanding the expenses of his wedding, must have saved about \$30,000 during his first administration, and, in addition to this, he made a clear \$100,000 more out of Oak View, which he bought as a summer home and afterward sold during the Presidency of Harrison. When Van Buren was President the salary was only \$25,000 a year. He had a laundry, and a lady's magazine had paid him as much as \$1000 a printed page for his writing. He was not a high liver when in the White House, and it is safe to say that he took at least \$100,000 back to Indiana with him.

### PRESIDENTIAL TROUBLES.

On the other hand there are lots of troubles connected with the Presidency. Our chief executive does not get his salary for nothing, and though his pillows are of the softest they are often filled with thorns. Gen. William T. Sherman said that when he was President he was well, and nothing could persuade him to be a candidate for the Presidency. George Washington was charged with being a thief when he was President. An article was published in a New York newspaper accusing him of having overdrawn his salary \$5000. During one of his Presidential campaigns Washington was charged with murder, and at a dinner at Alexandria, John Randolph of Roanoke proposed this toast: "George Washington, may he be damned."

Neither of the Adamses had a soft snap as President and John Quincy Adams's Presidency was said to be the result of a bargain between him and Henry Clay, by which he went to the White House and Clay became Secretary of State. Andrew Jackson was accused of all kinds of things while he was President. His wife was ill during his Presidential campaign, and she died before his inauguration, and was buried in the gown which the Tennesseans had bought for her to use in the White House. Jackson used to say that the slanders uttered against him killed her, and he at times hated the White House on this account. His Presidential career was not a smooth one, and among other insults which he received was the having his nose pulled by a disappointed office-holder. William Henry Harrison was honored to the death by office-seekers, and he died dreaming of them. Buchanan aged greatly during his Presidential career, and Abraham Lincoln's heart was harrowed by sorrow during nearly every moment that he was in the White House. Johnson's Presidency was one of trouble and fear of impeachment, and he left the White House a disappointed and a disgusted man.

### A STORY OF GEN. GRANT AND ZACH. CHANDLER.

Grant's great reputation was ruined by the Belknap scandal, and the whisky fraud of St. Louis, into which he was drawn by too great confidence in his friends, and during his latter days he was denounced by the newspapers. Judge Tyner, who was his Postmaster-General, told me an incident the other day of the last night of Grant's administration. He was at the Capitol with his Cabinet to sign the bills of the dying Congress, and the Representatives and Senators dropped in to pay their respects. At about 11 o'clock there was a lull in the work, and the different members of the Cabinet and the President were chatting and telling stories. Upon a lounge at one side of the room Zach. Chandler lay, with a volume of "Washington" in his hand, and a newspaper lying upon his chest. All



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OUR BOY AND GIRL AND THE GRASS-GREEN GNOME

OR CAUTIOUS PETER'S THREE WISHES.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.) BY J. CARTER BEARD.

"Oh, Greta, what a big, red, ripe strawberry!" cried Cautious Peter, and Greta, a pretty child a year or so younger than Peter, ran to see what he had found.

"Why, 'tis not a strawberry at all," said Greta, as Cautious Peter turned it over and over in his hands. "See! 'tis a little red cap, and it must belong to some girl's doll. How strange to find it away here in the forest!"

There was a rustling among the strawberry plants at their feet as if a field mouse were there.

"Hold on!" said Peter. "There is something in my trap." Peter had set his trap for other game. He had hoped to capture a stoat, but instead he had caught an exceedingly small dwarf, of extraordinary appearance, with green clothes and complexion and a very long, white beard.

"Give me my cap! Give me my cap!" shrieked the dwarf in a thin, piping voice. "Give me my cap," cried Greta, clinging to him in alarm. "What can it be?"

"Who and what are you?" asked Cautious Peter, with his arm protecting against the child.

"Give me my cap!" cried the creature. "Give me my cap!"

"Oh, let's run away as fast as ever we can," said Greta. "I am frightened."

"No need to be scared," said Cautious Peter, though it cannot be denied his voice trembled a little. "It's caught safe enough in the trap and can't get at us."

"Give me my cap! Give me my cap!" wailed the dwarf. "With my right Greta, rushing down the forest path, disappeared amid rocks and bushes about which the path was strewn. Peter, who was unable to overtake her, even to catch sight of her. At first he determined to follow and seek until he found her, but reflecting that the forest was so broad and well trodden, and that she knew every foot of the way, and, therefore, could not well get lost, he allowed his curiosity to lead him back again to have another look at the queer game he had captured. As soon as he drew near his cap he heard the thin, piping voice calling out:

"Oh, ho!" said Peter. "I begin to remember what my grandmother used to tell me. If what she said is true, many a famous bargain has been made with elves whose red caps have been found and picked up by the roadside."

"Give me my cap! Give me my cap!" cried the dwarf.

DRIVING A BARGAIN.

"I wonder if this one is an elf," so-liloquized Cautious Peter. "Perhaps he is a brownie; though from his color I should call him a goblin; which, indeed, he must have been to have gone and got caught in a stoat trap."

"Give me my cap. Give me my cap!" cried the dwarf.

"Now," continued Peter, "my grandmother used to say that at least once in a lifetime one has a chance to catch a goblin that will lay him golden eggs. I shouldn't wonder if this little green goblin would do as much for me."

"Give me my cap!" cried the dwarf.

"See here, Greeny!" interrupted Peter. "It's all very well for you to keep singing your little song. 'Give me my cap! but I know a better one.'"

"Give something for nothing till nothing remains."

And at last you'll get nothing at all for your pains."

"What do you want?" asked the dwarf. "Don't ask for too much. Remember, though there is a lot of nonsense told about us, your power is limited. If it wasn't I wouldn't be here."

"I believe you," said Peter. "But now that you are here, it's going to cost you the fulfilling of 300 wishes of mine to get away again."

"Didn't I tell you our power is limited?" shrieked the dwarf. "If I could take just thirty-three and a third green gnomes to grant even a hundred wishes. The best any of us can do is to give one mortal wish, and it's a terrible strain on our nervous system to do that."

"Honor bright!" asked Peter. "I couldn't tell you anything but the truth if I wanted to!" replied the dwarf. "In matters of this kind we labor under much greater disadvantages than you do. If we had not honestly made or kept, we would ourselves back again as we were before, and have to pay an additional price to be released a second time. Now, give attention! I shall not tell you twice. Gather a three-leaved clover, pull off a leaf and make a wish. A cockatrice will immediately appear before you. Tell him what you want and your wish will be granted, provided it is within the bounds of nature, and the power of the grass-green gnomes. Do not cheat yourself by opening the trap. I can get away easily enough if I have my cap. All my power is in it."

said Cautious Peter, for he meant to share his good fortune with Greta. "Contentment!" inquired the cockatrice. "I do not know what it is."

"It is the name of my first wish," replied Peter.

"If you had wanted a cartload of diamonds and large fat chickens and anything in reason," said the cockatrice, "you should have had it in the twinkling of an eye. But I will ask the four winds of heaven if they have met contentment in their travels and if it is within the power of the grass-green gnomes to procure it for you, you shall have it."

A USELESS QUEST.

The cockatrice vanished. He had gone to the Cave of the Winds, where their mother keeps them tied up in logs. She was on the most friendly terms with the grass-green gnomes and received and welcomed the cockatrice. She said she had so much trouble with her four sons, especially with North Wind, she could not get out often, but was glad to have her neighbors call on her. Her were good boys, she said; but, oh, so full of mischief! She could control them very well unless they began waltzing, when she could do nothing with them until they had tired themselves out. In answer to the questions of the cockatrice, she one and all declared that in all their journeys over the face of the earth they had never seen genuine, unadulterated contentment. The North Wind said there were indeed folks who lived at the end of the world amid ice and snow who had something like it, but it was so mixed up with stupidity and ignorance as to be practically useless for anyone but themselves.

When the cockatrice failed to find it on the surface of the earth he sought it in the depths of the ocean and the cobolds who live in the deepest parts of the earth, but it was not there, and he was obliged to return to Cautious Peter and tell him that his wish could not be granted. "It is out of the jurisdiction of the grass-green gnomes. You must pray heaven for it," said the cockatrice.

"I will," said Peter soberly.

PETER'S REASONS.

Many years afterward, when Peter lay upon his bed in his cottage, old, helpless, lame and blind, there entered in at the door three cockatrices, who perchance had come upon the head of his bed. "We are three unwished wishes granted by the grass-green gnomes," said they. "We have waited in vain to be wished. We have called to know why we have never been called."

"Why," said Peter, "to tell the truth, I have never needed your assistance. Everything has gone on pretty nearly as well as I could expect, as my grandmother used to say, 'Let well enough alone.'"

"But," said the first wish, "you might have a mint of money for the asking."

"Yes, so I might," answered Cautious Peter, "but look you! I have always had enough of such as I like to eat and drink. Excessive dishes such as great folks have are not to my taste and do not agree with me. As for clothes, I have dressed as well as my neighbors, and I have never been the object of ridicule or envy and hatred."

"But," said the first wish, "you might have traveled and seen something of the world, and that before you were ready to leave it."

"True!" said Cautious Peter, "but I have talked to folks who have been far from home, and they tell me that nowhere can be found as pleasant a village as ours. So I would not care to go farther to look for comfort; especially to the ends of the earth, where I am told you meet folks with black or red or yellow faces who cannot even speak the German tongue. If one cannot find contentment at home among his own people, he certainly cannot expect to find it among a set of outlandish foreigners. Besides, all this money is much safer where it is than if I should collect it and put it away somewhere. As long as I have but to wash for it to have it, it is better than to keep it in a bank, which may break."

THE COCKATRICES' ARGUMENTS.

"But," said the second cockatrice, "surely Greta was worth wishing for—Greta, whom all your life you have cared for so much, and whom you rescued from the flames when her father's house was burning and by so doing lost eyesight and became a helpless cripple. Yet I hear the ungrateful girl preferred Hans, the gamekeeper, and became his wife."

"Ah," said Cautious Peter, "there indeed was a great temptation, and I like to have wasted a wish as foolishly as ever the old man in the story grandmother used to tell of, who wished the pudding on the end of his wife's nose, for if Greta could not, of her own accord, like me without being compelled by magic to do so, I would rather she preferred Hans, the gamekeeper, and became his wife."

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"What a blessing is this wish," said the third cockatrice, "why not wish health and strength and a life lasting for hundreds of years?"

"No," said Cautious Peter. "I have lived as I hope without very great offense to God or man, but I am a little tired of it all. This is a very nice world, but I am told of a better one, and I have made my peace with heaven. I hope to go there when my time comes. At least I may hope to find rest and forget my troubles."

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"The truth is," said Cautious Peter, "that heaven having in some measure granted my first wish, I have all I can desire."

Then there is nothing for us to do, and we must go back where we came from," said the cockatrices. Peter never saw or wished to see them again, but three white doves came and sat at the head of his bed when the cockatrices flew away.

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Clerical Clothes.

The best and handsomest ecclesiastical embroidery comes from Holland, and all the finest work is done by trained workmen in factories established for the purpose. The most costly and most enduring is executed with silver thread plated upon copper, and though when new it withstands the test of time while the third consists of braids and spangles, which are simply sewn upon the cloth.

Tail Buildings During Cyclones.

(Engineering Record.) The modern tail building has yet to be subjected to these intense wind tests. Where properly designed and constructed we believe there is little to be apprehended, but destructive wind pressures like those at St. Louis, Louisville and other places demonstrate that those who indifferently recognize or neglect wind effects of high intensity in their designs, invite disaster, and in some cases will probably secure it.

## THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.

A MULE FOR A PARTNER AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

A TRUE STORY.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.) BY IDA M. TARBELL.

NOTE.—The house that Jack built is still standing, for this is a true story, as any one will find who will read the records of the county of Belmont in the State of Ohio where it is written almost as I have told it.)

Jack Hetherington was an English miner's boy, indeed his name was called a miner himself, for from the day he was 7 years old he had spent sixteen hours out of every twenty-four deep down in a coal mine, never going to school, rarely seeing the sunshine. Jack did not mind. His father did the same, so did all the men and boys he knew, and probably he would have gone on to the end of his life thinking and caring very little about a life above ground if, when he was about 14 years old, his father had not decided to move to America.

As this was nearly seventy years ago the journey across the Atlantic was a long and arduous one. A little child Jack knew what a beautiful thing it is to be all day in the sun and air, to watch the birds and the sea. When he reached America there was a long trip by wagon and flat-boat to his home on the Ohio River where Jack's father had been told there was coal lying almost on top of the ground, and where instead of having to delve down thousands of feet as they did in England, the miners simply dug straight into a hillside and brought out the mine on wheelbarrows. To Jack this kind of work was play, and for six or seven years he labored happily with his father. But while Jack worked he was thinking. He had seen the whole community petted him; and good wages but why on all his life simply earning wages? why not have a mine of his own? As soon as this idea came into his head he began to work. When he was 22 years old he had enough money to make a first payment on eight acres of coal land and to buy his own wheelbarrow and tools. Then he went to work for himself, wheeling on his coal alone and taking it down to the river bank where he sold it by the barrel to the steamers which went up and down the river. For some time Jack regularly making his payments on his land and every week putting by a bit extra. He was saving now for another purpose. Though he was nobody what until he returned one day from a short trip with a partner.

THE PARTNER.

He introduced his companion as Jack, and when the next day after his return he drove his coal down to the wharf in a new cart, he found that he had a new partner. The man was a big, stout fellow, half foot high, but he was as stout as oak, and Jack himself hadn't more pluck. There was no load so heavy that Jack was never a hill he wouldn't pull up it; and as for being afraid of whistles and noise and crowds Jack simply glided in them, and he had been all his life a lonely fellow and every day that he worked with Jack he became happier. He felt into the habit of talking aloud to him as they went about, telling him how much coal they had taken out today, and what they had sold it for, and he confided to him all his future plans. At night when the work was done, Jack always smoked his pipe near Jack and planned the next day. As for the mule's affection for the man was something unheard of, and was necessary to watch Jack's ears when Jack was near to know that his whole soul was wrapped up in his master. So devoted was he that he brayed with grief if Jack attempted to drive another animal, and if any one on the premises dared to attempt to harness him he kicked and barked and bellowed until the intruder was glad to give up the task. Every time that Jack saw his partner kick over a man who attempted to use him, he confessed that it made him love Jack better. This was Jack's way of showing his affection, he said.

JACK'S GRATITUDE.

Jack and Jack had not been in business together long before it was evident that they were making a great deal of money. Jack was a shrewd man, and he had a good head for business. He had paid the last dollar on his eight acres, and was able to buy a much larger piece of coal land. "It's all because of you, Jack," he said to the mule, putting his arm around his neck. "I never could do it without you." His business grew so fast now that he began to hire men, and to buy other mules, and he was soon looking down the river on his own flat boats. Men looked on in astonishment at the way he grew rich, and when they spoke to him about it he would say modestly, "Yes, Jack and me's doing pretty good."

About five years after the partnership was formed Jack and Jack combined they had a third piece of land. It was a big piece which had never been opened, but they felt sure there was coal there, and so it proved. And, having made my peace with heaven, I hope to go there when my time comes. At least I may hope to find rest and forget my troubles."

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Jack and Jack had not been in business together long before it was evident that they were making a great deal of money. Jack was a shrewd man, and he had a good head for business. He had paid the last dollar on his eight acres, and was able to buy a much larger piece of coal land. "It's all because of you, Jack," he said to the mule, putting his arm around his neck. "I never could do it without you." His business grew so fast now that he began to hire men, and to buy other mules, and he was soon looking down the river on his own flat boats. Men looked on in astonishment at the way he grew rich, and when they spoke to him about it he would say modestly, "Yes, Jack and me's doing pretty good."

about twenty-five years Jack concluded to build a house. As he was the richest man in the valley he decided he must have the finest house, but before he had said anything to his wife about his project he told his partner. "It's you as has done it, Jack," he said, tears of gratitude in his eyes. "It's you as has done it. It'll be the house that Jack built and nothin' else."

The house was begun and during the months it was building Jack went every day to see it. Often his friends and rich visitors went with him and all said, "Yes, sir, it's a built 'un, but the credit's all Jack's. It's built it, sir," and so all up and down the river the new home came to be known, greatly to Jack's joy, as the "House that Jack built." Jack was not satisfied with having his partner's name attached to his home, he wanted his dear face and tender eyes and great sympathetic ears in it, and so he had a splendid head of the mule carved in stone and put up as a key-stone to the fine arched portal. Then he was content.

SITTING THE HOUSE TO JACK.

When at last the house was done Jack refused to take any one through it until after his partner had seen it. He made a great fete on the lawn and invited all his neighbors. Then in the presence of them all he led Jack from his stable across the lawn, up the steps into the new house. From room to room went the two old friends. Jack leading the way and explaining lovingly all the conveniences and luxuries which henceforth he and his family were to enjoy. He always declared that Jack took an interest in all and long after he told how the mule rubbed his nose against the fine wood paneling and peered into all the closets and kicked up his heels at the mirrors and looked around the great drawing room and actually bounded up the broad staircase three steps at a time.

No one ever appreciated this house like Jack," declared Jack.

When the house was built Jack was already old for a mule. He was 30, in fact, but happily he still had a long term of life before him. No one ever received more home and lived in greater comfort than he did in his last days. Jack himself cared for him; the whole community petted him; and often visitors from far away came to look on his white hairs. At last when he was 40 years and 10 days old, Jack died. His death was the one great sorrow of Jack's life. The man buried his old friend under a favorite tree, and often he went there to sit by his grave. Every visitor was taken out to see the house and to hear the tale of Jack's honorable life.

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SEA FIGHTS.

TERRIFIC BATTLES WAGED BETWEEN OCEAN MONSTERS.

Big Bull Loggerheads Struggle Desperately When Attacked by the Man-eating Sharks—Swordsmen Close Have a Long-standing Grudge Against Whales.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The inhabitants of the sea have their combats as well as those upon land, and seafarers often witness desperate struggles between large fishes. The writer once saw a battle between a man-eater shark and a huge loggerhead turtle. The shark had stolen quietly upon the turtle when it was asleep floating on the surface, and with one bite had undoubtedly severed a flipper, literally tearing it into threads. The turtle turned, and after the manner of its kind, breathed heavily. He essayed to dive; but the shark held it at the surface, tearing at the flesh.

Suddenly the turtle disappeared; it evidently tore away from the shark and bounded off; but that ferocious brute, the bulldog of the sea, followed closely and soon had caught it again, the two tumbled, rolled over and over on the water. When the boat was pulled alongside the combatants, it was evident that the shark had caught a tartar. The man-eater had seized the turtle, which was of the largest size, by the other flipper, and the turtle had nipped his enemy by its side fin and a ferocious struggle ensued.

I have known one of these turtles to hold all to an edge at a once expected that the battle would be a long one. The shark stolidly held fast to his prey and evidently not able to bite entirely grayed with the effort. He tried the big animal below the surface. Occasionally it would make a desperate effort and plunge down, exposing its long three or four feet webbed flipper, where the two would toss about, beating the water furiously.

Finally, the shark tore itself away and the turtle disappeared. We saw it come up a long distance away and a violent splash told that its enemy or another of its kind had continued the attack. When we reached it again the pursuer had disappeared and the turtle lay on the surface, apparently unharmed. We put a peg into its shell and towed it in, finding its four flippers cut evenly away so that the poor creature was perfectly helpless.

In this locality the sharks came into that water at night to feed, in all probability upon crayfish, sea cucumbers and otherainties, and such time they waged war upon the big rays that also affected the shallow lagoons. On still nights, when the wind had entirely died away, and the surface of the water was beating the water with its wings.

The roar of conflict meant a conflict between a shark and the great ray or devil fish, that had spread of fifteen or eighteen feet. The ray was black; with the curious claspers at its head and long projecting side fins which moved up and down like wings. These the sharks attack, and fins have been seen with enormous pieces torn out, while the giant fish often succumbs to the onslaught of the man-eater.

Sharks themselves occasionally engage in vigorous and sanguinary encounters, while turtles, especially the big bull loggerheads, wage warfare against their kind.

Among the fishes the swordfish is undoubtedly the most pugnacious, remarkable duelists, and during these swordsmen of the sea. In one observed by an acquaintance of the writer the fish was noticed leaping into the air, undoubtedly the result of a false aim, or one had avoided the lunge and shot out of the water. They tried to persist in a series of circles, suddenly changing. The shock must have been terrific, as one of the fishes was almost thrown out of the water, and afterwards the blow was found to have been delivered just below the eye and had been glanced off. The thrust undoubtedly demoralized the swordfish, as it was seen to swim away; then came a terrific rush along the surface as the enemy came on again, and in a few moments the fish was struggling at the surface, and a short time after was picked up dead, having a wound upon the head—a glancing blow, while the other enemy was made by the sword of its opponent, which had gone through it as easily as through paper.

Of all the combats of the sea those between rival whales are the most awe-inspiring, and the spectacle of these monsters of the deep crashing

## DON'T WAIT TILL OTHERS FAIL.

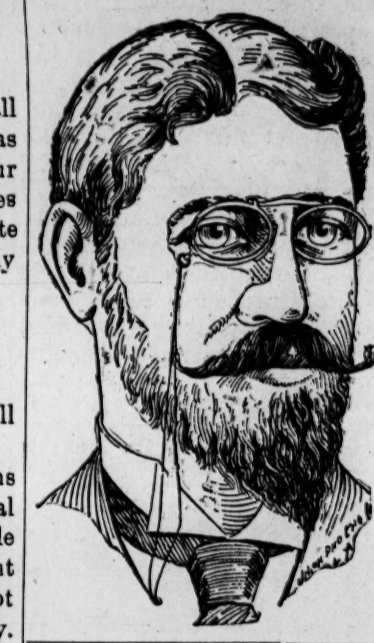
### A Fair Proposition to Men.

Our system of treating all private diseases of men has proved so successful that our Specialist in these diseases will accept all cases of private diseases of men during July and August on the basis of

### No Cure, No Pay.

Not a dollar need be paid till you are completely cured.

We think this offer means more to you than the usual inducements held out to male sufferers, for we are confident of our ability to cure you not only quickly but permanently.



Consult the Right Doctors in the Beginning, and Save Your Health as Well as Your Money.

The Specialist, Dr. Myers, of the English and German Expert Specialists, who has charge of the department for the treatment of private diseases of men only, has devoted his life to the study and cure of these disorders and his wide hospital experience in the large Eastern and foreign hospitals enables him to cure where others fail. So sure is he of his ability to cure you that he is willing to make you this grand offer of

### No Cure, No Pay.

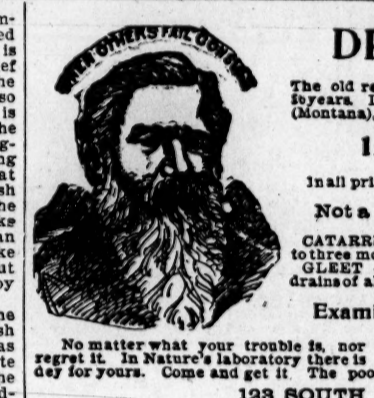
It will cost you nothing to consult him.

## For Men Only.

He cures all private diseases of Men, young or old, and will wait for his pay until you are cured. Don't endanger your health and manhood longer, but come and consult him in fullest secrecy and confidence.

The Specialist for Men Only of the English and German Expert Specialists; private entrance; open evenings till 8 p.m.

Into each other is one to be remembered. That terrific battles are waged between whales and swordfish there is little doubt, and it is a prevalent belief among whalers and followers of the sea that the swordfish is also a party to these contests, but which is denied, as a rule, by naturalists. The story is that the swordfish and long-tailed shark have an enmity of long standing against the whale, and that the whale's rushes and blows at the swordfish pierce it from below, and as the whale leaps from the water the shark follows it, belaboring the big cetacean with powerful blows of the knife-like tail. This tale is repeatedly told, but the shark part of it is received by many with reservation.



### DR. LIEBIG & CO.

The old reliable, never-failing Specialists, established 30 years. Dispensaries in Chicago, Kansas City, Butte (Montana), San Francisco, and Los Angeles at

123 South Main Street.

In all private diseases of Men

Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.

CATARRH specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three days. GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Waiting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.

Examination, including Analysis, Free

No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will no regret it. A remedy every day. There is a remedy for every day for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.

123 SOUTH MAIN STREET.

### MUNYON'S NERVE CURE.

Cures all forms of nervousness, nervous prostration, and all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, peevishness, irritability, general sensitiveness of the whole nervous system, failure of memory, inability to concentrate the thoughts, morbid fears, restlessness and sleepless nights, pains in the head, noises in the ears, and indigestion. It stimulates the nerves and acts as a strong tonic. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Nerve Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

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Munyon's Vitalizer, price \$1. A separate cure for all diseases. At all drug stores 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, No. 1556 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

## THE MORNING SERMON.

## "EVERY-DAY CHEERFULNESS."

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)  
BY REV. W. H. THOMAS, D. D.  
Pastor Boston-street M. E. Church, Lynn, Mass.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

"This is the day which the Lord hath made: we will rejoice and be glad in it."—Psalm cxviii, 24.

Who ever saw a contented man? We recall the old-told story of the oriental monarch who in vain for a long time offered a large reward to any perfectly contented man. At last, after waiting a solitary claimant appeared. "If you are perfectly contented, why did you apply for the reward?" This he could not answer. We recall the poet's lines: We feed upon the coming and the gone as much as on the now time.

And—  
Man is a being of large discourse, Looking before and after.  
The first half of life, good is always future. Anticipation, not realization, is youth's chief joy. Age reverses the coming for the gone. The old sigh, "Ah, when I was young, those were happy times! So discontent with the present is the usual preventive of cheerfulness. There is a record of one made that he had learned in whatever state he was then to be content." He lived in a time when there were no railroads, telephones, electric lights, or Sunday papers, and, even by the measurement of his own times, did not have a desirable life of circumstance on which to float.

All around us is discontent, cheerlessness. Culture does not correct it—its possession does not put it at rest. Greatness does not bring cheerfulness—even piety does not always guarantee it. We have advanced in all outer and inner things—food, clothing, habitation, books, comforts—but still are not cheerful and contented.

In one sense discontent is right. The discontent of the bud swelling out of its confining bands and becoming the flower, the discontent of the babe pushing out of its swaddling clothes and cradle to reach the world, the discontent of the human to improve conditions and fighting to the death, the ever renewed attempt to find solid permanent well-being in present attainments or conditions, all these are right.

It is wrong when cheerfulness departs. When a man is like a bee in a garden abundant with flowers, gets no honey, but keeps up a continuous droning buzz of discontent; when in the midst of the opulent magnificent life a man acts like one sitting before the myriad stops and keys of a great organ, and can only sound one monotonous note and that a growling grumble of discontent, then he is clearly wrong.

The psalmist declares he will rejoice and be glad for the blessings of a single day the Lord has made, and if for one day, why not for every day made by Him? The elements that make one day glad, enter in some degree into other days to make them likewise glad. Whether the original allusion was to a Jewish feast day, the Sabbath day, a deliverance day or a messianic day, it is still true in its application to gladness for every day; that is, everyday cheerfulness.

That we see a day should inspire cheerfulness. What is a day? It is a space redeemed from darkness, chaos and oblivion. A day is a buzz of voices between two silences; the yesterday that shall never be again and the tomorrow that has never yet spoken. A day is a flash of light between two darkneses; the past that has turned to night and the future that has not yet seen the light. That to us there comes such a thing as a day—that we see a day in the happenings of eternity—that we have a day, a part of a day, in the unfoldings of eternal purpose, should of itself be occasion for cheerfulness.

Every day is a novelty and there is cheerfulness in novelty. Wearily men yawn, "Who will show us anything new?" Every morning God answers, "I will." So he opens the gates of the morning and lets in a new day. Each day is a new day—a fresh day—all things have become new. We who look can repeat, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth, for the former things have passed away."

Never before were such combinations as the fresh new day presents. The universe, in its eternal advance, humanity in its continued struggle upward, have come into new positions, new relations, new adjustment. The paths of today have never been trodden by human feet, every joy is a new joy, every event and experience fresh, coming direct to us, not old, nor worn, nor trampled. It is a new heaven and the splendid transmutations of light and life, spoken into being by the word of omnipotence. We see it, girt about with wonder, shod with new sandals of beauty. Walking from our death in sleep, recreated with new powers for its new conditions, we greet it, new creatures, to dwell in the new creation.

If once in far-away times, when flashed out the light of creation's morning, "the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy," why may not we, when the morning stars light in through the gates of darkness, a new, fresh day, exult and say, "This is the day which the Lord has made; we will rejoice and be glad in it?"

Every day should be cheerful, because the Lord made it. If the day were an accident, if it came and all that comes to us fell on us by chance, we might well be discontented. Though we might be discontented, though, or why, would be difficult to state. We might, purposeless matter obeying blind, purposeless forces that originate in some blind, purposeless way, it would not become intelligent men to find fault with that, or expect better things of it. It is not discontent, then, after all, a confession of belief that there is an intelligence directing things, that should do better than it does.

Yes, there is more than human power in the heaving, tossing forces of today. A power men can neither trace nor understand is under all existence. There is a wisdom not of man's thinking or planning. A wisdom not of matter, for matter is but a thought, projects to play, makes no contrivance. Whose wisdom, thought, power, is the scientist searching for? If on man's, nor matters, there is on the other answer, God's. Each day is a better in the wisdom and power of God. Evidence of design, of purpose, interlocking in endless combinations; beneficent design and purpose is everywhere.

"Bismillah, but you are very ugly," said the calligrapher to the hunchback; "Go tell the workman that formed you, you dislike the work of his hands." Do you find nothing in the day the Lord has made to rejoice, and be glad in? Then be manly about it, tell God you dislike the work of His hands; that if you had the ordering of things, you would do better than He has done. Without doubt, God sends us just what is best. That trials, sorrows, heartaches come must be for a purpose. It is not strange we cannot see that today, for God is building for more than today. When I saw the work-

men putting a black brick here, and there in the fair wall of a conspicuous building it seemed a mistake, a disfigurement; but when the building was complete it could be seen that each had a place in the design and purpose, and added to the beauty of the architecture. If God, by the workmen of today, put in our lives what seem disfigurements in no other way, we may cheerfully look to find that, when the building is complete, there will not appear one sorrow too many, or one trial we would better without.

If God wants to hold me to the grindstone, all right! There is enough grandeur attending every day to make us cheerful in it. I have seen the highways of a city adorned with bright banners, arches spanning them with beauty, to garland with honor those who pass in procession. Along what God has done to make grandly beautiful the day through which we pass in life's procession. What light gleams from the heavens above! What beauties spring from the earth beneath! What sweet glow of blushing morning! What crimson and yellow gleam of sunset! What drapery of forest! What flowers and moving clouds and tossing waters! And shall not we be glad that He makes the day so beautiful through which we pass?

That is an impressive picture on the dome of St. Paul's representing "The sea gave up the dead which were in it." The sea tosses as never not now. It had hidden. From the wreck rise the ship's company and passengers from their long rest. Father, son and daughter clasped in each other's arms, rising up to judgment. Standing today by that sea of death and oblivion that has swallowed earth's millions, we seem to hear, "And the sea gave up the dead which were in it," for the past rises to live in the present. The yesterdays find resurrection in today's things as they were because they were as they were. All the has-beens rise to influence the is. Today sits in judgment of approval or condemnation on all that has lived and acted. All the labor in nature and human endeavor has labored to produce the present. Generations of men have fought, labored, and died; God has been patient, or ages that we might stand on this uttermost promontory of time, and looking back on these endless toils and labors, might stand in this day and rejoice in it.

This is a day of creative power. Today dictates and gives laws to the future. The seeds of the future are planted today. We hear the voices of the coming time, the day of gladness, the day of cheerfulness, we may work for the better time that is coming, and hasten its coming by our cheerfulness. What good we may get today; what good we may do; what doors of opportunity swing open; doors to wisdom and character and to God! What misery may be helped, what tears wiped away; what ignorance and darkness made lighter; what evils put away from soul and life!

If that was a day to be glad for, to the poor widow who cold drop her two mites in the treasury in the sight of Jesus; if that was a day to be glad for, when the Samaritan found a wounded man on the wayside, and, as a Samaritan, he earned the commendation of Jesus, then every day should be a cheerful day. Count life's blessings; see how much more bright than dark there is in it. Look on the long as well as the short side of the ledger, and every day shall be cheerful!

Every morning ushers us into a new day, like a new temple God and humanity have erected. So gorgeous, so beautiful is it that we could not shut out eyes and imagination. This day's temple never before was seen of mortal sight. It shall never be seen again, never a footstep fall where millions fall today. In allence and darkness it will lie forever. God built it for us today. Built it for us to rejoice and be glad in. It will be Ah, that is it, the cheerful heart; it is for that, "we will rejoice and be glad in it," for He made it for us, and for us to walk through in rejoicing and cheerfulness." (Copyright, 1896, Newspaper Sermon Association.)

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.  
AN EPITOME OF THE NOTED SERMONS OF A WEEK.  
Views and Precepts on Science, the Home, Immortality, Happiness, the Bible, Prayer, Politics, Truth, Degeneration, Peace, Devout Mothers, the Priest, etc.

(COMPILED FOR THE TIMES.)  
SCIENCE. Science has developed into natural theology.—(Rev. D. M. Fisk, Congregationalist, Toledo, O.)  
MANHOOD. The world needs more men, but more man.—(Rev. C. W. Guillette, Methodist, Cincinnati.)  
GRIEF. Solitary grief is the most severe burden to humanity.—(Rev. F. B. Webb, Presbyterian, Columbia, S. C.)  
THE BIBLE. We are not called upon to defend the Bible. The Bible will take care of itself.—(Rev. Dr. Barron, Baptist, Dallas.)

INDIVIDUALITY. There is no rule for right living.—(Rev. Henry Hostetler, Presbyterian, Sioux City, Iowa.)  
INEQUALITY. In America today there is one law for Croesus and another for his housekeepers.—(Rev. Q. Q. Rose, Episcopalian, San Antonio, Tex.)  
FLIRTATION. Mother Eve was the first flirt, and the whole human race has been similarly afflicted.—(Rev. J. M. Chalmers, Christian Church, Cleveland.)

PEACE. America has taught the world that the supreme good soldier is the peace-maker who deplores the horrors of war.—(Rev. A. R. Rich, Methodist, Dubois, Pa.)  
PRAYER. Prayer is the telephone over which we talk and receive an answer. It is the lever by which the rocks are moved.—(Rev. F. H. Shedd, Presbyterian, Sioux City, Iowa.)

MISSIONS. Jesus Christ was above all a missionary, and no church can be imbued with his spirit and not have a zeal for missions.—(Rev. C. R. Reed, Presbyterian, Nashville.)

OMISSIONS. There are chapters in the Bible that have not been read, 1 venture to say, by any pupil in Ohio during the last fifty years.—(Rev. E. L. Rexford, Universalist, Columbus, O.)

METHODISM. It is the light infantry of the Christian world, the cavalry of other denominations. It is the chief reformer of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.—(Rev. G. L. Tufis, Methodist, Cincinnati.)

THE PRIEST. The faithful, loyal, devoted priest is the highest type of Christian manhood, a patriot of the purest and noblest of the past and largest benefactor of mankind.—(Rev. J. M. Fleming, Catholic, Lawrence, Mass.)

SECESSION. Whatever may be true in earthly politics, it is intensely southern in my instincts and sympathies, in the kingdom of heaven there is and can be no right of secession.—(Rev. R. H. Cotton, Episcopalian, Dallas.)

GOD'S WILL. The end of life is not to do good, though a vast number of Christians think so. It is not to win souls, though many think so. The end of life is to do the will of God.—(Rev. Dr. Jackson, Methodist, Columbus, O.)

## COURTING CONSUMPTION.

## Many More Patients Added to the Already Large List.

## A Peer Among All Remedies.

## "Improved Tuberculin" the First and Only Positive Cure for Consumption.

The Koch Medical Institute Successfully Curing Uncomplicated Cases of Tuberculosis—Testimonial of a Prominent Clergyman.

Nothing is more certain than facts, and no fact is more demonstrative than the statement made above, that the Koch Medical Institute by its skilled physicians is positively curing consumption.

The skeptical need only see some of the consumptive patients already restored to health, and trace their history for a few weeks or months, to be convinced of the marvelous changes being effected in these afflicted consumptives, who had been practically given over to the care of that dreaded of all diseases, consumption.

These are no idle statements, and the Koch Medical Institute is prepared to furnish proof and refers to its many patients, who may be consulted, as well as to furnish any further information, created enough to convince the afflicted person of the certain fact that consumption can be positively cured by the proper use of "Improved tuberculin."

There is no class of sufferers more needy of sympathy than the victims of consumption. It is the first place, makes its appearance more stealthily than any other, and at the same time more surely, when once the germs become located in a favorable position with favorable conditions. Once a foothold is gained, the patient is in the grasp of time the most hopeless and the most helpless; hopeless, because hitherto there has been no known remedy or treatment which could remove the cause or cure the disease; helpless, because the substance from which the insidious advancement of the disease under his health is all undermined, and utter despair takes possession as his certain doom becomes known.

But all this has changed now. This is an age of progression, and the medical profession is quite as much in the line of advancement as any other branch of science or art. The immortal Koch of Berlin applied himself to earnest study and investigation into the cause of this terrible disease. Success crowned his efforts; he discovered, demonstrated and named the "tubercle bacillus," the true cause of consumption. He also observed the habits of the germ and the effects of various substances upon it. He finally discovered a product from the germ itself which could be produced and multiplied, and which would by its presence destroy the life of the germ.

This much of fact, when made known to the world, created mingled surprise and joy, especially among physicians, who hailed with delight any prospect of a remedy which would effectually combat this awful malady, and they eagerly, and without sufficient preparation, made haste to use the new discovery, and required great skill and tact to handle with safety, even, and still greater skill and care to effect the desired results.

This impetuous and premature rush to secure the use of the greatly desired discovery caused its temporary condemnation and abandonment by the medical fraternity, for in the hands of unskilled men, unprepared either by study of its nature or practice as to its effect, it not only failed to produce a cure, but numbers of hospital patients were sacrificed.

It remained for the renowned Koch, and more especially some of his celebrated assistants, to further pursue the practical study and application of the cure, and to bring it to the aid of the suffering, and to perfect the "Improved tuberculin," as well as the methods of administration.

It still further remained for a few practical, progressive men in this country to take up the use of "Improved tuberculin," and recognizing the marvelous power of this new remedy, to take a step in advance of the profession at large, and give their honest, unbiassed testimony to its value, and to bring it within the reach of all consumptive sufferers.

The Koch Medical Institute is composed of such men of large caliber, who have determined to give this new and latest discovery the most careful, diligent, and honest study, and to bring it within the reach of all consumptives. The men, Dr. W. H. Ballard and Dr. C. H. Whitman, are thoroughly skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of all lung diseases, and have had large practical experience with this new discovery, and have already effected many remarkable cures.

At the Koch Medical Institute, No. 529 South Broadway, they are prepared to examine each case, and to give the patient the benefit of whatever nature and to offer treatment with "Improved tuberculin," not only suffering from tuberculosis, but also suffering from any other disease of the lungs, and to offer treatment to physicians everywhere. The invitation extended in this office is to the afflicted by sending them to patients whom they may desire to have considered and conscientious attention. Every physician who has so far investigated this treatment has thoroughly endorsed it.

The public are assured that "Improved tuberculin," when properly administered, stands prominently as a peer among remedies for the cure of consumption, and that at the Koch Medical Institute they may be confident of receiving the most perfect and perfect manner and in a way assuring the most perfect success.

Dr. Ballard himself was given up to die with consumption, but finally took the "tuberculin," and is today a well man, and since his recovery has devoted himself to the exclusive treatment of consumption with "Improved tuberculin," which, having thoroughly investigated previously, he practically tested in his own person, and has a double advantage from close personal experience, as well as special study, investigation and practice. The patients who have been cured, and who are being treated, are glad to testify to the efficacy of the treatment in their own persons, and more so, and to the fact that the Koch Medical Institute is doing good to the afflicted with any sort of lung trouble who may desire it. Investigation is courteous, and all information desired cheerfully furnished free of charge, or by mail to those at a distance. Consultation free, and it will cost all who have consumption devoted to call and investigate and get cured, and all who have weak or affected lungs to take a treatment of "Improved tuberculin," and the consumption before it is established in the system of the patient and becomes a settled disease.

The Koch Medical Institute, No. 529 South Broadway. Office hours, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The following testimonial from a prominent divine of Los Angeles is selected from many others, and is published in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, John A. Wilson, D.D., pastor, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. C. H. Whitman: My Dear Friend: In response to your kind offer to treat my wife and myself, I have accepted your interest, I, as an experiment, commended to you, about six weeks ago, Dr. A. G. Smith, who consumed his life in the study of the disease, and did not take a professional name.

He called upon me today, and is so far as a non-professional mind can discern, free from any of the symptoms of consumption which were so painfully apparent six weeks ago. The doctor here says he is cured, and tells me it is entirely due to your "tuberculin" treatment.

In my opinion is worth nothing, professionally, but as a layman, understanding only the value of human life, I cannot but be grateful to you for the personal kindness to me and to my suffering friends.

(Signed) JOHN A. WILSON.

Why He Has Not Been There. (Cleveland Leader): "Hello, old man; been to Canton yet?"

"No; not yet."

"Why?"

"Couldn't crowd on the train."

Plenty of Them. (Philadelphia Bulletin): The "McKinley Democrat" is going to be one of the thriving products of this campaign.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Of Dr. Huff's New Treatment at the Botanic Medical Institute.

Last Week Their Parlors Were Daily Crowded With Patients, and Today Unsolicited Testimonials are Given From a Few of the Hundreds Who Have Been Cured.

Read Today What the People Say--Read Dr. Huff's Ten Dollar Guarantee--We are the People's Doctors, Indorsed by the People--These Physicians Will Not Take Your Case Unless They Can Give You a Written Guarantee to Cure You--That's Fair.

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## Read Today What the People Say--Read Dr. Huff's Ten Dollar Guarantee--We are the People's Doctors, Indorsed by the People--These Physicians Will Not Take Your Case Unless They Can Give You a Written Guarantee to Cure You--That's Fair.

## Skin Diseases.

## Miss McIntyre, who Resides at Ninth and Channing Streets, Cured by the Physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute.

Have you any of these symptoms? Small pimples, either dry or moist, upon red or irritated surface, with itching, burning, or stinging; forming scabs, crusts or scales; red swellings; blisters or vesicles filled with fluid; intense itching, burning or stinging; peeling or scaling of the skin; quick pulse, etc.

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## WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

## Of Dr. Huff's New Treatment at the Botanic Medical Institute.

## Last Week Their Parlors Were Daily Crowded With Patients, and Today Unsolicited Testimonials are Given From a Few of the Hundreds Who Have Been Cured.

## Read Today What the People Say--Read Dr. Huff's Ten Dollar Guarantee--We are the People's Doctors, Indorsed by the People--These Physicians Will Not Take Your Case Unless They Can Give You a Written Guarantee to Cure You--That's Fair.

## Suffering Women.

## Miss McIntyre, who Resides at Ninth and Channing Streets, Cured by the Physicians of the Botanic Medical Institute.

Have you any of these symptoms? Small pimples, either dry or moist, upon red or irritated surface, with itching, burning, or stinging; forming scabs, crusts or scales; red swellings; blisters or vesicles filled with fluid; intense itching, burning or stinging; peeling or scaling of the skin; quick pulse, etc.

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## RACING TOILETS.

Adorable French and English Creations in Vogue.

Like the Rosette, Woman is Only for Ornament.

At Sheepshead, Morris Park and at the Brooklyn Handicap Women are Wearing Exquisite Summer Confections.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, July 6.—Horse racing has become here so much the fashionable fad, as it is in France and England, that suitable costumes to wear to the races are no longer an inconsiderable question. Each year the racing season opens brilliantly at Morris Park, the display of fine clothes being as much a feature of the day as the running of the favorite horses.

All society turns out in its gayest



WHITE CANVAS AND BLACK MUSLIN.

feather, dressed in the first summer styles, and bewitching the admiring popular eye with the ease and elegance with which it dares to sport unfamiliar modes.

This year was no exception to the rule.

A GENUINE DRESS PARADE.

Indeed, the racing season opened with more than common eclat, and the parade of smart clothes was carried on at Sheepshead Bay and will be continued



later at Saratoga in all the airy textiles suitable for midsummer.

What society wears to the races is always looked forward to by vast numbers of pretty women who aspire to be well and becomingly costumed.

It is there that the fashions are set.



A COMBINATION IN BLACK AND ECRU.

the toilets displayed being in the main French creations.

Work, Felix, Doucet, Raudnitz and many other great bigwigs too numerous to mention, send over their best efforts,

and though here and there will be seen an English frock, such as will be worn on Ascot day, English modes are in vast minority to the French.

AN ASCOT MODEL.

At the dressmaker's the English frocks are called Ascot models, but the severe styles are only becoming to large stately figures.

An Ascot gown seen at the running of the Brooklyn Handicap, however, is worthy of mention. The Brooklyn Handicap of America, and is considered the most brilliant event of the racing season.

Sticillenne mohair, in a pale lavender tint, and with the seams stitched heavily with white tailor's silk, was the material of the gown. The skirt was in very narrow gores, and had a funny penwiper suggestion in the wide flare above the hem.

The bodice was close fitting with basque and the back seemed staidly, English fashion. Then



WHITE ORGANDY OVER CORN SILK.

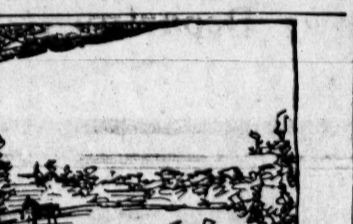
there was a narrow waistcoat of plaited white satin, ending at the waist with a folded belt and finished at the neck over a little lavender cravat, with a turn-down collar also of the white satin.

This likewise formed the gauntlet cuffs to the gigot sleeves, which were quite small and entirely without stiffening.

With this gown was worn a great sailor hat, heavily trimmed with white silk muslin violets and bay leaves. The shape is known as the "Henley" model, but as with the English gowns they are exquisites to anything but large women.

RACING HATS.

At all of the races so far have been seen numbers of the big tulip trimmed hats so fashionable this season. The crowns of these fairly bristle with banks of gauze, a vivid green and violet tints predominating; at the sides white, black or colored paradise aigrettes curling



For the Saratoga season, race frocks are being made of airy textiles, Swiss, organdy, painted muslin, mousseline de sole and gauze.

Several of the smart dressmakers have handsome models on exhibition, and with their lace, ribbons and fluff all have a garden party loveliness. A design approved for a tall, slight figure is realized in white organdy and Valenciennes lace over maize silk. This is here given, and big hat, pose and all the figure is one type of Parisienne as she appears at Longchamps and Autenil.

She is like the ribbon rosette at the horse's temple, she is there only for ornament, but her charm compensates the unwise betters for the money they have lost, and her clothes are a pattern for the world.

NINA FITCH.

black and white are regarded as extremely elegant. Again a black and white striped silk will show a color in the trimming, apple-green or violet perhaps under white gauze or all over linen embroidery. A charming model gown of white wool canvas sent over to an American buyer had a blouse of kitted black silk muslin falling slightly all round over a white kid belt.

This is here illustrated, and may be recognized by the novel plaiting at the top of the gigot sleeves. Gowns of this same white canvas and other white frocks of a loose grainy weave called granite cloth are much worn during the hot days at Sheepshead Bay, and are very handsome with plain stitchings. The bodice is usually the round baby model so liked by the French, or perhaps there are basques under the inevitable narrow kid belt, without which no gown seems entirely perfect nowadays.

A cocky little hat worn with several of these white frocks was a white sailor, panama, usually veiled with white tulle or gauze and with a white pigeon in front. Simpler ones were swathed with rolls of white horsehair lace, with square or pointed wings set in at one side. Shoes for the white gowns were of white canvas with kid bands or else all of kid; but with the colored gowns it was observed, the low shoes were most often of patent leather. These had broad heels and a square tip and the easy look now considered by smart women as the proper thing for footwear.

BATISTE AND CANVAS.

Putty-colored canvas over white silk with a violin silk muslin vest and a white satin belt and stock was one fetching combination lately seen at the races. Another gown, and which is here shown, was made of sapphire-blue batiste, also over white silk. A novel feature of this costume was a narrow apron of unbleached linen embroidery in the skirt. Points of the same ornamented gracefully the bust of the bodice, which supplied in to give the waist a very small effect. The sleeves, fullish at the top, grew very tight at the elbow, where they stopped and wrapped, and tied about the arm in a way charming to see. A tiny bonnet, consisting of a crown of unbleached linen braid and a wreath of blue corn flowers was worn with this toilet.

Many of the race gowns seen so far are of the most delicate summer silks, in stripes, pin checks and shot effects. These, with rich lace applications over back, or a contrasting color, are most effective. Ecru batistes will be made loose from colored linings, and show ribbon stocks and belts in many shades of purple and green.

CHEMISETTES AND TIES.

Any sort of a cravat is in favor, from a huge gauze bow that muffles the chin in a cloud of white, to the tiniest of bow ties.

Tucked cambric and lawn chemisettes, with turn-over embroidered collars attached are also seen. These are exquisitely elegant in their simplicity. They are also too new to be common, which is another point in their favor.

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## MAN'S RELIEF

Is Certain to Come from the Great Wonder-worker.

A THOUSAND SAY SO.

What is True is True, and No One Disputes the Truth of This New Discovery.

ASSURE YOURSELF FIRST.

If you stop to look over the facts, you will learn that in more ways than one many men in San Francisco are extremely remarkable. San Francisco boasts of her athletes, her millionaires, her newspapers, and her literary and professional men. It is of the scientific fellows we are about to speak, and while we are speaking of them let us take the chief consulting physician of the great Hudson Medical Institute.

This good doctor has been engaged for almost a lifetime in the perfecting of a treatment known as the remedio-treatment, and it is a wonder worker.

I am always fascinated with the marvelous and my eyes always dilate and my thoughts go up into thin air whenever I talk with the leading doctor of the Hudson Medical Institute. His subject is always the great Hudson and what it does. He told me that Hudson had made several million dollars in the past five years. "How is that," said I, "doctor?" His answer, "We have treated some of the richest men in this State, who were on the verge of physical collapse, or physical bankruptcy. If these men had collapsed, if they were unable to continue the various enterprises in which they were engaged, their efforts would have in a great measure petered out, and the work started by them would have been stopped. But this great remedio-treatment, Hudson, is a wonder-worker. It makes men. It is a maker. Hudson does cure Nervous Debility, Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, and Falling Strength. Hudson brings back the fire of life-gives to man a new life, a happy life." The doctor read extracts from some of the letters he had received concerning the great Hudson. Here are a few paragraphs:

"Your Hudson remedio-treatment is a marvel. I have just told four other men about it."

"We talk of nothing in Butte but Hudson. There are many walking Hudsons in Butte. I am one of them. All praise to the Hudsonian doctor."

"You are right, Hudson makes men. I feel like a man now. I never have felt so well in my life."

These and hundreds of other paragraphs convince anyone that the doctors of the Hudson Medical Institute are capable of curing men of those disorders, or those troubles, which unmake men. If you wish to learn more about the great Hudson you may call or write for

Circulars and Testimonials

Hudson Medical Institute

Stockton, Market and Ellis sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

## Your Opportunity

To test the purchasing power of any three of the money standards, will be offered you

Tomorrow Morning.

Manufacturers' cost is trifled with in every case, the actual cost of production is not even considered, it is Sell at any price that will move the goods.

Sheriff's Released Sale in the Dress Goods Department.

25c Scotch Wool Plaids, 36 in. wide; Sheriff's price..... 12c

25c Wool Henrietta, in all shades, 32 in. wide; Sheriff's price..... 15c

35c Wool Henrietta, 36 inches wide; Sheriff's price..... 21c

38c all Wool stripes and mixtures, summer Dress Goods..... 22c

40c New Shepherd Plaid in all shades, 36 in. wide; Sheriff's price..... 22c

38-in all-Wool new Novelty Dress Goods at 60c; Sheriff's price, per yard..... 35c

75c all-Wool Coating Serges in all shades, 38 inches wide; Sheriff's price..... 42c

Wash Silks.

35c Figured India Silk; Sheriff's price..... 20c

50c Checked India Silk, 22 inches wide; Sheriff's price..... 25c

75c Brocaded India Silk, 22 in. wide, cream, pink, blue and lemon; sheriff's price..... 49c

\$1 French Brocaded Waist, prettiest patterns ever shown; sheriff's price..... 55c

Sheriff's Released Sale in the Wash Goods Department.

10c Vivette Batiste (only a few left) Sheriff's price..... 5c

15c Empire Dimities, a full assortment; Sheriff's price..... 8c

20c Organda-de-Soroie, 30-inch wide; Sheriff's price..... 9c

25c Colored Dotted 10c Swiss; Sheriff's price..... 10c

25c Black Dotted 10c Swiss; Sheriff's price..... 10c

15c Agra Linen, new designs; Sheriff's price..... 8c

12c Toile du Nord, Sheriff's price..... 7c

36-in. Bleached Muslin 5c Sheriff's price..... 3c

Best American Calico, Sheriff's price..... 3c

10c Heavy Turkish Towels; Sheriff's price..... 6c

CITY OF PARIS, SELIGMAN CO., Incorporated.

Assignees in Bankruptcy.

177 N. Spring St.

## "IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"

The famous old quotation was never more forcibly demonstrated than it is in the History, Record and Achievements of the English and German Expert Specialists.

The more perfectly you educate men in any profession, the more nearly will these men approach a unanimous opinion in matters relating to that profession.

Diversity of Opinion is the great "Bugaboo" of the medical profession. Each man is an authority unto himself, and he rejects the opinion of his fellow practitioners, lest the patient might think him devoid of originality or professional superiority.

Petty professional jealousy has proven a barrier to the welfare of many a helpless sufferer, and it must ever be an unfortunate attendant of this eager strife for personal glory.

A perfect machine is one in which all its parts are so adjusted that its united action is a symphony of harmonious expression.

A perfect medical institute is one in which each physician, skilled to a high degree, strives only for the largest success of that institution, and having no jealousy of his fellow specialists, the result of the combined labor is the highest success attainable in the successful treatment of chronic diseases.

While we cannot cure all human ailments, we have succeeded in curing thousands who had been abandoned by other physicians.

The Secret of Our Success can be traced to the following essential conditions: We know our business—We work together—We have no personal jealousies—We are capable specialists—We are honest and truthful—We have every facility and equipment under the sun to assist us—It costs you nothing to consult us, and our charges for treatment will not prove a burden to you.

## CURED AT LAST.

JAMES FOLSON Presents a Remarkable Instance of How Easy it is to Spend Your Money on Worthless Treatment.

I don't believe there is a doctor or specialist on this Coast who hasn't tried to cure me during the last fifteen years. I tried them all, one after the other. I began to fall in health about fifteen years ago, and it has been pretty much up and down with me ever since—mostly down. The doctors called my trouble dyspepsia, liver disease, Bright's disease, and so on, but nobody seemed to help me. When the English and German Specialists came here a year ago I consulted them as a last hope. They examined me carefully, and said I had catarrh of the throat, stomach, liver and bowels—that it had extended from my throat to those other organs. I began treatment with them at 121 lbs., and slowly but surely I gained under their care. I have taken no treatment for more than two months, and consider myself perfectly cured. I weigh 168 lbs., and cannot say half enough in praise of these fine Specialists. They deserve the confidence of all sufferers.

JAMES FOLSON.

P. O., Toluca, Cal.

List of Diseases Treated by the English and German Expert Specialists.

DISEASES OF STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. When these organs fail to perform their normal functions, the patient suffers from indigestion, gas, acid, flatulence, etc. The system suffers, the liver congested, torpid and inactive. These conditions develop dyspepsia, nervousness, general debility, headache, sallow skin, despondency, etc. Our success in curing these diseases has been marvellous.

TAPE AND ROUND-WORM. Many kinds of worms infest the human system. They cause weakness, pain in the stomach, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, hysteria, epilepsy, etc. We treat them with entirely new methods.

FISTULA, if possible, is more dangerous and troublesome than Piles. It ruins the constitution. Our specialist has met with unparalleled success, and invites patients to consult with him.

PILES destroy health and constitution. Do not neglect to have them treated, as they will not interfere with the daily duties of the patient.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER. The kidneys are the most important organs of the human body. If diseased, not only of the kidneys but other organs. Many cases which have been pronounced incurable by other methods, are restored to perfect health by our new method.

ASTHMA is a disease accompanied by great difficulty in breathing. We can alleviate and finally prevent its recurrence.

CONSUMPTION. Every man and woman dreads this disease, because it is a slow living death. There are three stages of consumption. We will describe the first, the gravity of its nature seldom being observed. Unless strong battle is given, it will hold the patient within its grasp until the second or last stage, when the life of the victim, even under the best treatment, is in grave peril.

NEURALGIA. The symptoms are loss of flesh without assignable cause, headache, languor, irritability, slight headache and cold extremities. This condition may exist for years before the patient is called to the attention of a specialist. Our system never fails to arrest this stage of the disease. If promptly attended to, by a careful examination of the lungs, and a microscopic examination of the expectoration or matter coughed up, we are enabled to tell the condition of the lungs in cases of consumption. This knowledge, we are able to treat the disease properly. By the methods adopted by our specialist, the dry, hacking cough, the night sweats are quickly stopped, the appetite restored, and lost vigor regained, without the use of nauseating medicines. We cannot cure a case when it has reached the last stage, although we have restored many cases after they have been pronounced incurable by others.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Very often these patients are the very picture of health, but for all that they may be in a critical condition. We have had extensive experience in these diseases, and by our plan of treatment are enabled to relieve almost every case.

EPILEPSY is a disease consisting of periodical fits or convulsions. Our experience warrants us to hold out hope to those suffering from this disease.

PARALYSIS. No country in the world has so many paralytics as has the United States. It is a condition which requires the genius of the specialist to remedy.

ULCERS, ABSCESSSES AND FEVER SORES. Resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of the bones, etc., when treated in our department are permanently cured.

CANCER. If you have a lump or unnatural growth in the breast, or on any part of the person, attended with an occasional stinging, itching, stinging, itching, itching sensation, your difficulty may be a cancer. No delay should be made in having an examination, and thus save you, if cancer, that distress and pain equal to a century of ordinary pain.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND SCALP. Cause physical discomfort because they are exposed to the view of the public; these diseases are, in most cases, curable. We cure these ailments by a harmless method which removes all eruptions and blemishes and restores the natural bloom to the fairest complexion. Among the diseases mentioned are: moles, freckles, pimples, liver spots, scald head, wrinkles, superfluous hair, eczema or salt ring, ring-worm, tetter of hands, arms and body, etc.

ECZEMA. It is a distressing and obstinate disease. Our treatment is rapid and curative.

DISEASES OF THE HEART AND CIRCULATION. Never before has there been so great a mortality from heart disease. It should be a warning to those subject to pains or discomfort in the region of the heart, such as palpitation, or sensation of depression; and apply for expert advice and treatment.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM. The true cause, in most cases, is the accumulation of uric acid in the blood. Consult us; our treatment has proven satisfactory to hundreds of patients who applied to us after others had pronounced them incurable.

OBESITY (EXCESSIVE FATNESS). These persons are liable to suffer from various other diseases. By a harmless treatment we can reduce the weight without bad effects. It does not interfere with daily duties, nor cause wrinkles or fatness. It improves the general health, and produces a clear skin and beautiful complexion. Patients may consult us and be treated by mail, if desired.

DEFORMITIES AND SURGICAL DISEASES. For many years requiring the aid of surgical apparatus or operation, our department is the best equipped of any in New York. The liberal use of unlimited capital has resulted in securing a perfect assortment of mechanical and approved instruments. We offer free consultation to all sufferers from deformities.

CURVATURES AND SPINAL DISEASES. There is no more pitiable sight than deformity caused by spinal disease. The person is unable to perform his duties, and is deprived of equality in business and social pleasure. We successfully treat diseases of the spine, and furnish the latest improved apparatus.

GOITRE, OR BIG NECK, is an enlargement of the thyroid glands. The removal by the knife requires a delicate operation. We can cure nine cases out of ten without the use of the knife, if taken in time.

HIP-JOINT DISEASE is a scrofulous inflammation of the hip joint. Unless successfully treated, results in failure of health, shortening and deformity of the limb. The usual treatment is absolutely cruel, owing

ment are enabled to relieve almost every case.

TO THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER'S LACK OF FACILITIES. We are prepared to treat this disease by methods free from barbarity and successful in results.

DISEASES OF THE EYE. The following diseases we relieve and cure, viz.: Turning of the eyelid, inflammation of the lids, pterygium, strabismus, or crossed eyes corrected. This deformity was frequently removed without an operation.

DISEASES OF THE EAR. We have effected cures which have been heretofore regarded as incurable or impossible to relieve.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. One of our specialists treats blood diseases. Most virulent and deadly is crohnit and erythema. All those affected should lose no time. If unable to call, write a careful history of your case or apply for a question list. SYPHILIS has three distinct stages; primary, secondary and tertiary. Many persons suffering from disease, bearing names are actually victims of syphilitic poison contracted by unknown means or acquired by heredity.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN. Years ago this was known as diseases of women, and physicians mistook symptoms of which females complain, such as dizziness, faintness, nervousness, a work done, bearing down sensation, bloating, dyspepsia, liver complaint, heart disease, etc., as a matter of fact, they were caused by some derangement of the reproductive organs. The most common diseases are: inflammation of the womb, vagina and ovaries. Cancer is found more often in the womb than in any other organ.

The symptoms accompanying these diseases are: white, painful menstruation, irregularity of the menses, or irregular flow. We cure displacements painlessly, without exposure, unless bound by inflammatory rheumatism, and even then we can relieve.

PRIVATE DISEASES. Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Impotence and Venereal Diseases. Inasmuch as this will find entrance into the family circle, we are compelled to forego the use of plain language, which is necessary in describing diseases peculiar to men and youth, which are so detrimental to health and manhood, and prevent the pleasures and enjoyment of domestic life.

We therefore content ourselves to urge upon those who may be further interested to consult or write to us, and obtain Dr. James' "Private Companion," a work devoted to private diseases and of interest to the married, or to those about to marry. This work may be had from him at Los Angeles.

SPERMATORRHOEA. Words cannot express the terrors and martyrdom of men who are victims of spermatorrhea or involuntary losses and self-abuse, together with their results, such as nervous debility, stricture, loss of vital power, sleeplessness, loss of manhood, and a host of other ailments. In varicose cases, the depression of spirits, lack of confidence, aversion to society, incapacity for study or business life, finally ending in consummation, epilepsy or insanity. Many affected owing to neglect or false delicacy, delay seeking medical relief until body and mind are ruined. These sufferers should submit to none but expert specialists.

VARICOCELE causes a wasting, accompanied by the weakness of the sexual and urinary organs. In varicose cases, our specialist has had remarkable success.

SOLITARY VICE. Those who have failed in their efforts to control it, should call for advice and treatment, or correspond with us. All communications are strictly confidential.

SURGERY. Our surgeon performs all operations where there is a chance for recovery.

CATARRH.

\$5 PER MONTH—MEDICINES FREE—PER MONTH \$5

We cure all forms of Catarrh after other specialists have failed. Come and consult our Specialists free of charge.

The English and German Expert Specialists,

Rooms 410 to 422 Byrne Bld'g., 3d and B'way, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours—8 to 5 daily; 7 to 8 evenings, and 9 to 12 a.m. Sundays. Tel. 1113 Black.

CONSULTATION ALWAYS FREE.

Call or write for our new Guide and Question Blank.

Part of the staff of the English and German Expert Specialists will be at—

REDLANDS, Baker House, Thursday afternoon July 18.

RIVERSIDE, Hotel Glenwood, Friday July 17.

SAN BERNARDINO, Stewart Hotel, Saturday July 18.

25c  
Marvel <sup>CUT</sup> RATE Millinery Co.,  
241-243 South Broadway, Double Store.

## WHEELS THAT WHIR.

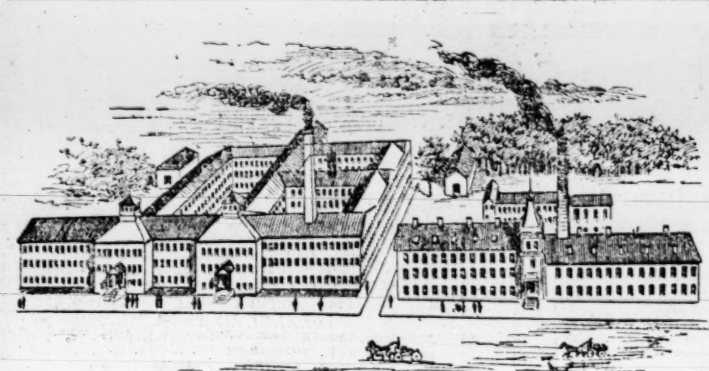
A Visit to Some Busy New England Mills.

Great Manufacturing Centers and Their Workers.

Lowell and Southbridge—Francis Cabot Lowell and His Work—Bright Men and Women Have Graduated from New England Factories.

Great manufacturing centers are interesting places to visit, for there one gets some idea of the way in which the many needs of humanity are supplied, and of the vast army of toilers who are busy in keeping the wheels of industry afloat to meet the ever-increasing wants of civilization.

During a recent visit to New England some of these industrial centers were visited by the writer, among them Lowell, the Manchester of America, and Southbridge, another town of the old Bay State, where the extensive works of the American Optical Com-



WORKS OF THE AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.

pany are located and employment is given to hundreds of busy breadwinners.

Lowell is a city with a population of about 35,000—nearly the same as Los Angeles—but everywhere you hear the pulse beats of its manufactures, and the banks of its broad canals, which, in the manufacturing portions of it, suggest a modern Venice, are lined with massive, brick-built manufactories, giant structures where is heard the rattle of looms, the whirl of thousands of wheels, and the hum of all kinds of modern machinery. The system of canals, which furnish power for the great mills, is over five miles in length, and the length of waterways within the city is very nearly seventeen miles. The canals and rivers divide the city into seven islands, six of which are thickly populated, and contain within the city 200 islands, a most picturesque feature. Francis Cabot Lowell was the originator of the cotton industries in the city, and he stands at the head of the great Pawtucket canal was purchased by the Merrimack Company sixty-nine years ago. In those old days the best and steadiest of the mill men and women went thither to earn a livelihood. Culture and refinement, youth and beauty were found threading the shuttle and even of Mrs. Willard's Seminary and other institutions of learning, many of them, served their apprenticeship in the mills in order to earn the money that was necessary for their education. But today French Canadians are largely employed in their places, and though they are mostly steady, sober and industrious, they lack the ambition of the Yankee for higher intellectual life.

The corporations have built comfortable homes for their employees. The better corporation tenements rent for from \$10 to \$12 per month in a corporation boarding house. Where good substantial fare is furnished, a man pays \$2.50 per week, a woman \$2.25. This includes food and lodging.

Among the most interesting works which I visited at Lowell was the establishment of the Shaw Stocking Company, a large manufactory, employing 500 operatives. Here is manufactured the popular Shawlknit, and the shawl-woven stockings, well known throughout the world for their superior excellence. Two hundred and ninety-seven stocking looms are in operation, which turn out daily 14,000 pairs of cotton, merino, worsted and woollen stockings. The machinery on which these are woven is a marvel of human ingenuity and skill. In the swiftly-revolving cylinder 131 needles are placed and with every revolution each one picks up its little stitch through which the thread is drawn with wonderful swiftness and dexterity. Swifter than human hands is human thought, and with the swiftness of human thought which has left its impress upon these machines, the work is carried on to completion. The man who invented this wonderful machine bearing his name, has passed over to the great majority, but the Shaw Knitting loom will endure as a grand monument to his genius which did so much to lighten labor and give employment to the busy wage-earner.

I visited other cotton mills, escorted by Mr. Stone, the gentlemanly editor of the Lowell Mail. Among others the great print works where the noise of hundreds of looms was deafening, where were seen the swift revolutions of thousands of spindles, and the clatter of all needed kinds of machinery heard. Here the giant of labor roared and his throat was full of dust, and his sinews were of iron. In these various corporations \$14,500,000 are invested, 919,398 spindles are employed, and more than 26,000 looms are in operation. A great army of women are given employment, aggregating nearly 12,000. Here in these mills about five millions of yards of cotton cloth are woven weekly, and each week are printed 2,622,000 yards. Every week 1,258,500 pounds of cotton are consumed, and still the work goes on, and the demands of civilization increase.

The cotton mills of Lowell are by no means its only manufactures. There are numerous others of all descriptions among which are the great woollen mills where eighty thousand yards of carpeting are turned out every six days, and 12,000 yards of woollen cloth. Yankee enterprise is everywhere alert, and the swift-flowing rivers and canals pour out a tide of power which men are quick to seize upon and utilize. So far from the great manufacturing centers as we upon this coast are, we look with fresh admiration upon the achievements of modern invention, and study it as we would the pages of an open book.

Southbridge is a charming town, with a population of some six or eight thousand, located in some of the most picturesque regions of Massachusetts.

Hill and vale were clothed in their summer loveliness, on our recent visit there, and the land was as fair a picture as one could well desire to look upon. In this town are established the extensive works of the American Optical Company, the largest of its line in the world, where are manufactured spectacles and eyeglasses; also lenses in gold, silver and steel settings. The president of the company is George W. Wells, a fine type of the intelligent, cultured, New Englander and man of business. He very kindly conducted me himself through his extensive works and pointed out to my party the workings of the machinery so perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it is employed. I never realized more fully the God-like powers of the human brain than when I stood watching the machines that cut and polished, shaped and finished those necessary aids to human vision, the eyeglass and spectacle all made here to meet the requirements of the millions of different eyes that they serve. It is no chance work, this of manufacturing these glasses. Over one hundred operations are required to finish each pair of glasses, and in these great buildings 852 persons are employed, of whom 117 are girls. I watched their skilled fingers picking up the tiny links which entered into the gold chains for the eyeglasses, and wondered at the deftness and celerity with which they accomplished their tasks, and I marveled at the rapidity and perfection with which the machines performed their part. They seemed to bear down upon every fine detail, and the impress of that master mind which

was with us, and to whose inventive genius the works are indebted for the large proportion of the machinery employed in this manufactory. The value of silver and gold melted in this establishment for spectacles and eyeglasses is \$750,000 per annum, and they carry a stock of lenses valued at not less than \$100,000. The number of gold-rimmed glasses manufactured here is about one hundred and five dozen for three hundred days of the year, and of all kinds, six hundred and forty-one dozen daily. Eight hundred lenses are also finished each day, cut, ground and polished until the proper clearness and focus are secured, and they come forth like a new creation, adapted to the highest purpose of our physical needs, multiplying many fold the power of human vision.

Of the raw material used the white stock of glass comes from England in cases of two hundred and fifty pounds each. Of this there are large shipments monthly. Three different shapes of this glass are received, the oval, square-cornered and round, and the latter is the most popular. It is noted for its marvellously pure whiteness. Take a pane of window glass and hold it up to the light, and the edges show a greenish tint. But this pure white glass is wholly free from this, as much so as the snowflake.

From France comes the moulded reading glasses and prism; from Germany the blue and smoked, in ovals and special shapes. One hundred gross of lenses are manufactured per day, equal to fifty lenses per minute, and yet it requires ten hours for the work of grinding and polishing alone.

There are not less than twenty thousand kinds of lenses made in these works. Twenty or thirty machinists are employed, as most of the machinery in use is the invention of the president of the corporation and is built by themselves. The machinery employed in manufacture is valued at \$100,000, but the cost would have doubtless much exceeded this if it had been built elsewhere, and had not been the product of the genius of their own invention. The pay-roll amounted last year to \$390,000. The larger proportion of help employed is French Canadian, and they are honest, thrifty and industrious. The youthful Yankee has gone West and left his place to be filled by others. The march of empire is toward the sunset, and we can hear the creak of its moving footsteps and feel the heart-throbs of its hopes and ambition. But still we realize that the East is older than we, and that its inventions and activities are still gigantic. The wheels of her industries still outnumber our own, and for years we must look to her for much that we are not yet prepared to produce. We can feed her and she can clothe us, but by and by we shall clasp hands, standing upon the same high level of industrial development, each able to fully minister to its own and each other's needs.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

The advantage of a policeman over a burglar is that the officer has the law on his side. Health has the same advantage over disease. The Law of Nature is for people to be healthy. When they are sick, Nature helps to cure them. Nature's law is the guide for curing sick people. There is no way but Nature's way. What the doctors call many different diseases Nature cures in one way, by nourishing the whole body with good, pure, rich, red blood. That is Nature's way of curing scurvy, erysipelas, kidney and liver complaints, consumption and every form of eruptive and wasting disease. When you want to help Nature with medicine the medicine must work the same way. Nature works, then it has the laws of Nature on its side to make it powerful. That is the secret of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery's wonderful cures. It assists Nature according to her own laws; it is on Nature's side and Nature helps it; it imparts new power to the nutritive and blood-making organs to create a large quantity of fresh, red, healthy blood which drives every germ of disease out of the system and builds up strong healthy tissues and solid flesh. The "Discovery" completely clears away every form of blood-disease from the system; it even cures consumption. It is the only true radical cure for that disease, facts and testimony to prove it.

"I would like to tell the whole world what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done for me. The doctor who is considered an expert on lung troubles, told me I had consumption. He said both my lungs were diseased and I could not live long. I felt down-hearted for I have dear little children to live for. I just went to him to get his opinion. I am glad to tell you what your medicine will do. When I started on the second bottle I was better in every way and was able to take a walk on every fine day. I enjoyed my sleep, my appetite was good, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I began to feel like a new woman. I still had a cough so I got a third bottle and by the time it was half gone I was completely cured."

(Mrs.) James Catfield  
27 Mary St., Hamilton, Ont., Can.

There is Method in Our Madness

## The 1/2 Price Sale of Jacoby Bros.

Caused some people (especially the dealers in our lines) to think that our selling at HALF PRICE was madness. If it was, there was great method in it. We are going to move into Nos. 136 and 138, the premises now occupied by Mr. H. Jevne. We are going to REBUILD and REMODEL our entire establishment. The carpenters, builders and painters would ruin half our stock when they commence tearing things up. Well, we won't have the goods ruined. WE WILL SELL THEM AT HALF-PRICE FIRST. And that's the reason why we have inaugurated this GREAT HALF-PRICE SALE before removal and rebuilding.

## HALF PRICE SALE. STRAW HATS. Men's Hats.

Odds and ends of the season's best and latest styles that sold for 85c, 40c and 50c each, are all reduced to only..... 15c

Men's Hats. All lines of no-matter-how-fine Straws they are, if the sizes are broken; have been thrown in at one small price. 25c

Men's Hats. Grass Cloth, Covered Willow Braid Helmets, the grades that sell for 50c and 75c, are reduced to..... 25c

Men's Hats. Large Sombrero shapes, the soft finish fine Mackinaw Straw, elegantly finished; reduced from 75c to only..... 25c

Men's Hats. Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE medium-large shape fine white Canton Straw; an extraordinary bargain; reduced from 75c to..... 30c

Men's Hats. Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE yachts shapes of finest white Canton Braid; never sold under 75c; reduced to only..... 30c

Men's Hats. Townsend, Grace & Co.'s BALTIMORE genuine Mackinaw Straw in the beautiful yacht shape; reduced from 75c to..... 35c

Men's Hats. Brigham, Hopkins & Co.'s BALTIMORE genuine Mackinaw Straw, soft finish, medium crown; reduced from \$1.25 to..... 50c

Bringing the Bargain Counters right to your very doors—no matter where you live. WE PAY ALL CHARGES for mailing or expressing you anything you order of us during our REMOVAL and REBUILDING SALE AT HALF PRICES. We prefer you getting the goods for little or nothing, rather than have the goods spoiled by the dealers.

## \$10 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$4.88.

Swell Summer Suits of handsome gray, brown and tan Oxford mixtures in all-wool Scotchies; handsomely tailored round-cut single-breasted Sack Suits; sold nowhere else under \$10, but here only \$4.88

## \$13 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$6.50.

\$15 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$7.50. Men's fine all-wool Suits, such famous cloths as Bart-rum, Harvey & Co.'s London Tweeds and Cheviots in overplaid and invisible checks; made up in the latest style; Suits that were \$15 and \$13, but now only \$6.50 and..... \$7.50 and..... \$6.50

## \$16 Men's Suits at Half Price, \$8.88.

Finest Fabrics, fashionably finished by expert merchant tailors at twenty dollars the Suit, could not beat these, and we never asked more than their regular value, which was \$16; Irish Cheviots, Homespun, French Worsteds, Imported Cheviots, Fancy Cassimeres, Tweeds and Scotchies, at just one-half; \$16 for only..... \$8.88

## \$20 Men's Suits at Half-Price, \$10.

It takes considerable nerve to cut the prices in two on such goods as the genuine ALL-WOOL CLAY WORSTEDS. We have the Black and the Gray, Summer and Medium weights, Single and Double-Breasted Square-cut, and Single-Breasted Round-cut Sacks, for business as well as dress. These are all genuine half-price bargains, having a bona fide \$20.00 value. For the 3-button Cutaway Frocks we ask now only \$12.50 the Suit; but for any of the other styles only..... \$10.00

## HALF-PRICE SALE BOYS' WEAR. Boys' Wash Suits At Half-Prices.

You'll see 'em in our window. \$1.75 Suits for..... 89c \$2.00 Suits for..... \$1.29 \$2.50 Suits for..... \$1.79 \$3.50 Suits for..... \$1.99 And so on up to suits worth \$4.50 and \$5 for..... \$2.79

Boys' Suits For Vacation. You'll see 'em in our window at 59c and 39c a suit. Those \$1.50 Suits, now..... 76c Those \$2.00 Suits, now..... 99c Those \$2.50 Suits, now..... \$1.16 Those \$2.75 Suits, now..... \$1.39 Those \$3.00 Suits, now..... \$1.46 Those \$3.00 Suits, now..... \$1.59 Those \$3.50 Suits, now..... \$1.76

REEFER SUITS that were \$2.25 are now only \$1.09 Boys' Waists at half prices—Champion 50c Waists, now..... 25c Mother's Friend 75c Waist, now..... 39c Star Waists, were \$1, now..... 48c

Boys' Hose At half prices. See 'em in our window. 20c full finished, fast and stainless, ribbed black, now..... 10c

## HALF-PRICE SALE FOOTWEAR. Men's Shoes.

You'll see 'em in our window; finest hand-sewed Russia Calf, the very latest styles; were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$2.00

Men's Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; all-styles-for-now in best B-Calf; see the goods first, the price last; were \$3; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$1.50

Men's Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; hand-sewed French Calf in the stylish razor and pleated styles; were \$6; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$3.00

Men's Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; John-son & Murphy's finest tan Russia Calf Shoes; you know them well; were \$8; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$3.00

Ladies' Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; Button Boots of Tan Kid and Goat, hand-sewed, pointed toes, were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; Lace Boots in Russia Calf, Kid and Goat in all styles, were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window; hand-sewed Tan Goat Oxford Ties, all styles, were \$4; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$2.00

Ladies' Shoes. You'll see 'em in our window, fancy Slippers of fine French Undressed Kid, were \$4, \$5 and \$6; NOW HALF-PRICE..... \$2.00

## JACOBY BROS.



## Red Letter Sale.

Twice every year our Red Letter Sale gives you an opportunity to purchase Furniture at prices that are far and away below those of the ordinary course of business. The central point of this sale is that EVERY article in the house is reduced. All sales are for instant spot cash. No charges being made at present prices.

## Parlor Furniture.

Our display of Parlor Furniture is quite unequalled in this section of the state. The variety, the attractiveness of the designs, the elegance of the woods and RED LETTER PRICES all combine to make this an ideal time to furnish. The stocks abound in quaint and winsome odd pieces for the parlor, exclusive and historic patterns pre-eminent.

## Last Week of the Red Letter Sale.

Los Angeles Furniture Co. 225-227-229 So. Broadway.

## Prices.

5 piece Parlor Set, antique oak frame, upholstered in figured tapestry, with spring seat, suit complete only..... \$25.00

A little better one at..... \$27.50

Four special sets to close this week; 5 pieces rich mahogany finish, full spring edge, a real \$50 value at the suit..... \$35.00

Other Parlor Sets at..... \$45.00

And from that on up.

Upholstered Arm Rockers at \$5 and up.

Upholstered Patent Rockers at \$6 and up.

Upholstered Divans at \$7 and up.

I. T. Martin, 531, 533 S. Spring St.

HARDWOOD BEDROOM SUITS.

Window Shades a specialty. Mattresses, Lounges, Carpets and Oilcloth at low prices. \$13.00 For Cash only.

## PUBLIC OPINION!

Golden State Market! here all come to sell the best, is Conant's idea. Look in for joints all cut with care. Do you prime Beef, Pork, Mutton seek Equitable Sausage, as patrons seek Nutritious Bacon and Ham we meet.

Seeking fine Meat, at a moderate sum To sell the best, is Conant's idea. At prices always just and fair. Is here, quite fresh, all through the week. Excellent poultry, a stock supreme at corner of Fifteenth and Main street

All medicines at Cut Rates.

BOSWELL &amp; NOYES

DRUG CO., 3rd and Broadway.

**McBrien's** **McBrien's**

N. Spring st., near Temple. N. Spring st., near Temple.

**Dress Skirts,**  
**Linen, Crash and**  
**Duck Suits, Shirt**  
**Waists, Dress Suitings**

...EXTRAORDINARY VALUES...

### Skirt and Suit Dep't.

Ladies' figured Mohair Dress Skirts, lined through-out with percale, velvet binding on bottom; worth \$2.50; special price	\$1.50
An extra wide Brilliantine Skirt; worth \$4.00; special price	\$2.50
Ladies' Duck Suits, dark and light, wide sailor collar of white pique, cuffs to match; worth \$3.50; special price	\$2.00
Ladies' Grass Linen Suits, new style Blazer jacket, wide skirts; worth \$3.50; special price	\$2.50
Ladies' Heavy Covert Crash Suits, stylish Blazer jacket, new square collar, wide skirts; worth \$3.00; special price	\$3.00
Shirt Waists, former price 75c, 85c, 91c; special price	50c
Shirt Waists, former price \$1.25 and \$1.50; special price	75c
Persean Silk Waists, former price \$6.50; special price	\$4.50

### Colored Dress Goods.

AT 15c 600 yards Novelty Suiting, 30 inches wide, two tone colorings and broche weaves, regular price 90c; will be closed out at, per yard	15c
AT 25c 500 yards imported checks, 38 inches wide, all pure West, new colorings and fine finish, regular price 90c; will be closed out at, per yard	25c
AT 25c 1000 yards figured Mohairs, 30 inches wide, rich colorings and fancy weaves, regular price 60c; will be closed out at, per yard	25c
AT 35c 500 yards Black Brilliantine, 37 inches wide, fine finish and silk lustre, regular price 90c; will be closed out at, per yard	35c
AT 45c 1000 yards Black Twilled Suitings, 30 inches wide, all pure wool, manufactured especially for bathing suit, regular price 75c; will be closed out at, per yard	45c

## COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS

But not to this store, this business grows by comparisons. Compare is the watchword here—that's all we want you to do—Compare our Clothing, Cloth, Making, Style, Fit and Price with any clothing you see anywhere. Compare the way of doing business. Compare the reliability of this house with the flim-flam methods so much in vogue, and where will you buy? At the "London" of course. We are reducing prices all over the store. Better to take a silver price now than a gold profit later. Don't forget to compare.

**London Clothing Co.**

119, 121, 123, 125  
North Spring Street... S. W. Corner Franklin

HARRIS & FRANK  
PROPRIETORS

## MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLEET.

THIRTY MILLION TONS OF FREIGHT ANNUALLY MOVED TO THE GULF.

Once the Rivers of the Great Valley Were the Only Highways for Inland Commerce—New Orleans Was Then the Metropolis and These Waters Were Alive with Keel Boats, "Broadhorns," Arks and Other Unrigged Craft, Loaded with Produce.

Picturesque Life of the River Men, Who Were a World unto Themselves, with Their Floating Houses, Churches, Theaters, Groceries and Groceries—Influence of River Life Upon the Settlers in Developing the West.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Engrossed as we are these days with White Squadrons, record-breaking Atlantic liners, yacht races and Henley regattas, we can with difficulty believe that far away from all these on the waters of the Mississippi Valley, there is a great fleet doing a vast business without fuss or noise, and yet it is true. Up and down the rivers of the Mississippi Valley ply today 8000 steamers and unrigged craft. The crew that mans them numbers fully 150,000. They move annually fully 30,000,000 tons of freight and carry more than ten thousand passengers. They earn in the gross some \$17,000,000 and pay out perhaps \$5,000,000 in wages.

**THE PICTURESQUE PAST.**  
It is a monstrous silent commerce, this of the wonderful valley, and it goes on unnoticed and unsung; yet there was a day, not fifty years ago, when the commerce of these rivers instead of that of the Atlantic, fixed the attention and kindled the imagination of the whole country. In those palm days it was by these rivers almost entirely that the East and West, the North and South, held intercourse; the railroad had not linked the States into one, and all who would journey through the Central United States, sent their wares hither, or bring from without foreign products, did it by grace of the waters of the valley. The commerce which grew up thus was one of the most vivid, picturesque and energetic in all the history of water traffic.

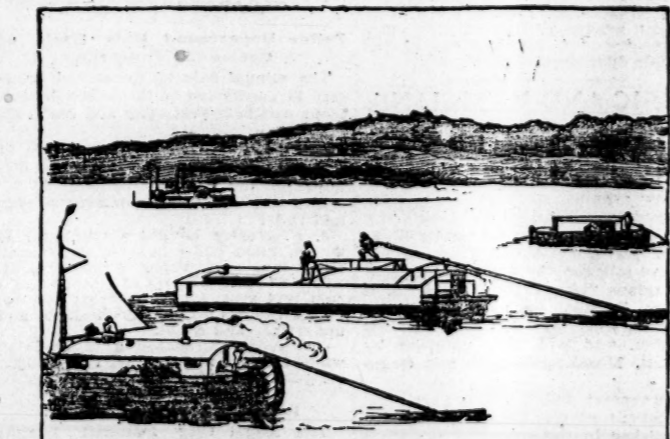
The rivers were used for such a variety of purposes and by such a varied lot of humanity that the result was a conglomeration of craft which was probably never equaled in the English Channel or on the Thames. When the settlers arrived the savages held the streams. Their one water craft, for pleasure, profit and war was the canoe, and though the savages went, the canoe remained to serve the whites. They soon improved upon it, making from the trunks of trees the pirogue, a true woodman's boat. When they fitted out the pirogue with out-rigger and sails they had a craft which was commodious and easy replaced. After these primitive crafts came the rafts and flat boats made of green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber and caulked with tow; the variations of these were legion and the keel boat "broad horn," "ark," "Kentucky boat" held the river unchallenged until the arrival of the steamboat.

### IN THE DAYS OF THE KEEL AND FLATBOATS.

With a raft of flatboat as a foundation the river men built up some of the most grotesque craft conceivable. One of the strangest sights were their fleets of lumber formed by the explosion were drawn down the river by a single tow—some two hundred persons in all. The whole performance was a fair sample of the skill and intelligence shown in managing the early river steamers.

Nashville for New Orleans they had rigged up a barge with cabin and canoe, and were getting on famously, when one day on the Mississippi a fair breeze suggested sails. Steering into shore, a hickory pole was cut and a drop-screw with a wood painted on one side and a palace on the other was unfurled to the breeze. "The wonder-stricken farmers and their wives and children," says Jefferson, "would run out of their log cabins, and standing on the river bank, gaze with amazement at our curious craft. It was delightful to watch the steamboats as they went by. The passengers would crowd the deck and look with wonder at us. For a bit of sport the captain and I would vary the picture, and as a boat steamed past we would first show them the wood scene, and then suddenly swing the sail around, exhibiting the gorgeous palace. Adding to this sport our leading man and the low comedian would sometimes get a couple of old-fashioned broadswords and fight a melodramatic combat on the deck. There is no doubt that at times our barge was taken for a floating lunatic asylum."

**THE FIRST STEAMBOATS.**  
The flatboats and barges found a rival when the steamboat appeared. The steamers increased rapidly as soon as their success was assured, more rapidly, in fact, than on the Atlantic coast, for by 1820 there had been sentry-one of them built on the western rivers. A curious result of the introduction of the steamer was that owners of flatboats frequently raised up crude engines and tried to apply them to their craft. "New Orleans or bust" came to mean more than ever after the accident, as Charles Dickens himself noted as late as 1842, "the boat usually blew up forward." Some of the accidents of the most frightful in the history of our world resulted from the explosion of the Moseley near Cincinnati in 1838. The boat had left its wharf and shortly afterwards exploded, a family on board. As there was no running on schedule time in those days the steamers accommodated their passengers by going to their use, or by stopping wherever and whenever they were asked. As the Moseley was a "new brag boat" while waiting for passengers could not be left on the all steam he could create, with the intention, not only of showing off to the best advantage the great speed of his boat as it passed down the river, but the entire length of the city, but that he might overtake and pass another boat which had left the wharf for Louisville but a short time previous. Hardly had he parted from his moorings, however, before the boilers burst. Those of the passengers and crew who were killed by the explosion were drawn down the river by a single tow—some two hundred persons in all. The whole performance was a fair sample of the skill and intelligence shown in managing the early river steamers.



TYPES OF VESSELS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLEET FIFTY YEARS AGO.

breaking apart, in which case the lumber generally reached the Gulf a plank at a time. These accidents were not rare, for the lumber fleets were ungainly things to manage and their crews often careless of the work for liquor. Upon flatboats and keelboats it was customary to build sheds, shanties or cabins according to their purpose and the wealth of the owners. The entire hull was covered with a cabin in the produce boat and on top of this was a smaller cabin for the crew. As every man built as he pleased in those days there were hardly two flatboats alike on the river. Many of the boatmen painted their cabins in gay colors, others blazoned mottos on them. "New Orleans or Bust" was a favorite legend, and an appropriate one, for so poorly were many of the crafts put together that it was as often "Bust" as "New Orleans."

**A FLOATING THEATER.**  
These boats were manned by a crew from one to fifty according to size. In the large keelboats there were usually some twenty men. They went down "under oars" when the water was low; it was high they "went on top of the water" as the expression is, and needed only to steer. The fleets usually waited for high water. They carried often a crew of fifty men, who were kept busy with poles and long oars guiding the sprawling thing. Many of the flatboats rigged up sail for themselves and made good speed. The sail was of a kind to stagger a seaman. Bagging, bedtickings, coats, anything were utilized, though not often were so queer sails seen as those Joe Jefferson tells of. It was in the early 40's and he was traveling through the West with a strolling company of actors, who were often put to shifts for means of transportation, as well as means for paying for it. On leaving

### THE LIFE OF THE RIVER MEN.

The enormous traffic which grew up on the rivers gradually developed a peculiar people—"the river boatmen." Obligated to live in the rudest way on the boats, they were crowded together in their families, crowded when in towns into such quarters as the "swamp" in New Orleans, having few pleasures but drinking and gambling, these men became toughs of the most violent type. There are many of them whose deeds were so dreadful that their names are still historic in the Mississippi Valley. One curious feature of their business was that when they had reached New Orleans they were obliged to sell their boats, as they could not be got up again, and to come back on foot, horseback or by steamer. More bought ponies of the Chigtau Indians and came on horseback in the early days than by any other way. It is a fact that many of the horses used by farmers in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania at that date were bought from river men. The father of Howells, the novelist, speaks of owning a pony when a boy which his father bought from a returned boatman for \$25. The roughness of the life had its exceptions. Now and then there were boatmen who led very happy, decent lives. Store boats sold the river-men furniture, groceries, clothing, and, alas, the worst of bad whisky; church boats offered them services on Sunday; there were even floating theaters, though rather for the accommodation of the

## THE START FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL RACE.



The jackass is too heavily handicapped to win.

### A FAMOUS DUEL.

THE BRODERICK-TERRY AFFAIR RECALLED TO MEMORY.

Col. Joe McKibbin Was Broderick's Second—The Story He Told of the Encounter—An Interesting Figure Passes from the Scene.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The death of Col. "Joe" McKibbin last week removes one of the most interesting figures about Washington, and one which has been identified with some picturesque historic incidents. In addition to being a "forty-niner," Col. McKibbin was the sole survivor of the famous Broderick-Terry duel which occurred in California in 1859. It was one of the most remarkable encounters in the history of the code in America, and Col. McKibbin used to tell the story of the duel in an interesting way.

"It was a pretty fight," said Col. McKibbin one day recently, when a little audience had gathered about him on the veranda of his home at Marshall Hall. "Those were great days. No more exciting political contests have occurred in the United States than those which occurred in California forty years ago. The duel between Broderick and Terry was one of the most interesting of them. It grew out of political differences. The principals and seconds were all strong partisans. In that day the duello was as much of an institution in the far west as it ever was in our Southern States or in Germany."

"The fight grew out of the election in which the Democrats defeated badly Mr. Broderick and all his friends, including me. This occurred September 7, 1857. During the campaign there had been all sorts of intimations and recriminations, and a great deal of bad feeling had been stirred up. It looked at first as though Broderick and another Senator named Gwin would go out together, but Chief Justice Terry felt himself aggrieved at reflection's Broderick cast on him, and the quarrel between them developed to the point where Judge Terry sent the famous challenge from Oakland. He referred to the offensive remarks Broderick had made during the campaign, and said that Calhoun Benham would act as his second."

"There was no mistaking the meaning of the note which Mr. Benham delivered to Senator Broderick, and the Senator placed the matter in my hands to arrange for him. Col. Thomas Hays, who had been a friend of Broderick at one time, was called to assist Benham and ex-Sheriff David Colton was associated with me."

"The duel took place at the famous Lake House duelling grounds near San Francisco, September 12, 1859. The Terry people proposed several curious arrangements, one being that in place of the usual 'Fire—One, two, three,' the count should be 'Fire—One, two.' This proposition was adopted. Terry's seconds also objected to the ground selected, but this objection was not considered seriously."

"There were many efforts to bring about a compromise of the difficulty, but they were fruitless. At the appointed time the parties were all on the ground. It was more like the Irish duels that Charles Lever has described than like anything American. People had come a hundred miles to witness the encounter, and there was a crowd of fully eighty-five persons present. Dr. Dan Ayette attended Judge Terry with Dr. William Hammond as his assistant. Dr. Loehr the editor of the German paper in San Francisco attended Senator Broderick."

"The morning light was still dim when the parties to the duel assembled. It was damp and cold, and both principals and seconds were wrapped and muffled to their chins. Senator Broderick was perfectly composed, and chatted away as though the occasion was most commonplace. I examined the clothing of Judge Terry to see that it contained nothing to stop a bullet, and Mr. Benham examined Senator Broderick. Then we drew for position and Judge Terry won the choice of weapons, while Senator Broderick won the choice of position."

"At about 7 o'clock the principals took their places. Mr. Colton asked very deliberately if they were ready. Then he said: 'Fire—One, two.' They fired together. Senator Broderick's pistol ball struck the ground in front of Judge Terry. Judge Terry's shot went right to the mark. The ball penetrated Senator Broderick's lung. He died in a few days."

The Broderick-Terry duel was not

the only encounter in which Col. McKibbin took part. He was a very conspicuous citizen, and he took an active part in politics, serving one term in Congress. To be in politics in the early California days was to invite such encounters as that between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry.

Mr. Broderick was the first Senator ever killed in a duel. Singularly enough he was a native of the District of Columbia, and it was said his father, who was a stone-mason, had cut some of the marble pillars in the Senate chamber of the American Congress prior to 1860, was identified with dueling. Jefferson Davis, when he was a Senator from Mississippi, got into a controversy with ex-Gov. Bissell of Illinois, over a charge of cowardice made against Bissell in one of the House debates, in which it was said that Bissell had lost a battle and Davis had saved the troops from defeat. Bissell, who was a member of the House, denied the story, and said Davis was the coward. Davis challenged and Bissell named muskets loaded with slugs at five paces. President Taylor, who was Davis's father-in-law, had Davis arrested and sent a messenger to the field to bring Bissell to the White House. There the President made the two men shake hands.

Senator Clingman of North Carolina, who died very recently in poverty, fought with Senator Yancey near Washington, but neither was hurt. Henry Clay fought duels with Humphrey Marshall and John Randolph. He repudiated the practice of dueling, but had not the moral courage to live up to his principles. Clay was a party to the famous quarrel of Graves and Cilley. Graves was sent with a challenge from a New York editor named Webb to Cilley, who refused to receive the communication. Graves related the facts in the messroom of the Kentucky delegation, and Henry Clay, who was packing up and down the room during the recital, stopped at its conclusion and said: "Mr. Graves, the d—d Yankee has insulted you, sir, and to save your honor you must challenge him." Graves and Cilley were friends, but acting on Clay's advice, Graves challenged Cilley and they fought with rifles on the Marlboro' road in Maryland. Gen. George W. Jones of Iowa, who was then a member of the House, was Cilley's second and Mr. Wise of Virginia stood up with Graves. Gen. Jones is still alive, though his health is poor, and it was reported recently that he was dying. Cilley was killed in the encounter. Graves was expelled from the House and Jones and Wise were censured.

Clay not only encouraged others to fight, but he sent the challenge which resulted in his meeting with Randolph. Clay sent a bullet through the fannet dressing gown which Randolph wore and Randolph wasted his fire.

Congressman Vance of North Carolina was killed in a duel with his colleague, Mr. Carson. Col. Robert Crittenden and Gov. Conway of Arkansas fought over words uttered in political debate and Conway was killed. Their quarrel arose over the contest over the election of delegate for which both were candidates. In 1837, a North Carolina Congressman, killed a man in a duel in 1837. Spencer Pittis, a member from Missouri, was killed on Blady Island, opposite St. Louis, in a duel with Maj. Biddle. Button Gwinnett, a member of the Continental Congress was killed in a duel with an army officer, Gen. Sam Houston, when a member of Congress, was challenged by Gen. White of Tennessee, and he wounded him badly. Senator Dayton of New Jersey challenged Senator Dr. Witt Clinton of New York, but the affair was arranged amicably. Congressman Stanley of North Carolina fought with Virginia, and afterward, being called a blackguard on the floor of the House by Mr. Inghel of Alabama, he fought with him. Neither encounter resulted seriously.

Congressman Bynum of North Carolina and Congressman Jenifer of Maryland disagreed about something said in debate and met at Bladensburg, the famous duelling ground near Washington. Six shots were exchanged and neither was hurt. Ex-Senator Mason of Virginia was killed in a famous duel with his kinsman, Col. John McCarty.

One of the latest and funniest of the Congressional duels was that between Senator Gwin of California, one of Broderick's enemies, and Congressman McKibbin of that State. It occurred a few years before the Broderick-Terry encounter. They quarreled at the races and a challenge followed. Meeting, they exchanged three shots with rifles with sanguinary effect; a mile in an adjoining field was killed. Neither of the principals was touched, and the





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FOR  
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Vice-President.....GARRET A. HOBART.

## REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing the Times from the premises of subscribers.

The Times-Mirror Company.

## BRYAN'S "RUNNING MATE."

The free-coinage wing of the Democratic party yesterday, in convention assembled, completed its ticket by nominating for Vice-President Arthur Sewall of Maine, an elderly gentleman of whom not one person in ten thousand among the people of the United States had ever heard until the 16-to-1 delegates of the Chicago insurrection fished him out of his retirement and placed him in the public eye as the "running mate" of young Mr. Bryan.

It thus seems that May and December are joined on the Demo-silver ticket. Such alliances, in domestic life, are seldom characterized by harmony and happiness. The rule is very likely to hold good in the present instance.

But the average age of the 16-to-1 ticket is all right. Perhaps the idea was to place old Mr. Sewall at the tail of the ticket to compensate in some degree for the youth of "the boy orator of the Platte," who holds down the other end of the blamed thing.

An enthusiastic silverite editor expresses the opinion that "Bryan will run like a prairie fire when the grass is knee-high." If this prediction be verified, it is not extremely doubtful whether the old gentleman at the far-end of the ticket will be able to keep up with the pace. At all events, it is pretty sure to give his legs a severe tussle.

Mr. Sewall is a shipbuilder by profession, which circumstance can not be regarded otherwise than fortuitous; for a good-sized fleet of ships will be needed, after the November election, to convey the 16-to-1 aggregation up the classic waters of Salt River, and of course Mr. Sewall will have a robust "pull" on the job of furnishing the aforesaid craft.

## THE MAN FOR TODAY.

It is an unfortunate thing when in the great political questions that are to be decided by the people next November sentiment is permitted to sway the masses instead of sound logic and sterling principles. It is not often that we see a great convention swept from its feet by the mere force of oratory, as was the case in Chicago. Men lost their heads and the political tide was turned at once and overwhelmingly toward "the boy orator of the Platte," Bryan of Nebraska, the "kid" Presidential nominee of the Democratic party, when he began to speak. But the nation as a whole is not turning in his direction. The calm, deep, statesmanlike utterances of Maj. McKinley will have more weight with the American people than the polished and finely-rounded utterances of "the young, classic-featured orator from the plains of the Platte."

The American people stand today a nation ready for action, moved by the mightiest impulse known to the human heart—the love of country—and inspired by that the majority of our citizens will take the ballot in their hands as they go to the polls next November, which will help to elect as the chief magistrate of the nation, William McKinley, the chosen standard-bearer of the Republican party, as the truest representative of the principles upon which our government is based. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant were the men for our past, for the times in which they lived; but William McKinley is the man for the greater needs of today. All hail the brave champion of American liberty, American honor and the protection of American labor!

Old Gov. Harris of Tennessee was very much in evidence at the Democratic convention in Chicago. The old gentleman reminds us of a boy that went to Barnum's circus every night and was invariably found asleep on the benches at the close of the performance. Barnum met him and asked why he went to sleep every night. "Because they have the same dodginess, meanly performances every night," said the boy. "But why don't you, once in a while, stay at home and get a good night's sleep?" asked Barnum. "Can't do it," replied the boy; "dad's got a season ticket." The venerable old man appears to have a season ticket.

## ORNTHOLOGICALLY SPEAKING.

On Friday last, the day on which he was nominated for the Presidency, at Chicago, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was, if anything, the biggest man in America. He had gone to the convention a delegate with a contested seat, and he had come out of it a Presidential nominee, against the active workings of such veteran politicians as Whitney, Hill, Dickinson and Vilas, in the gold wing of his party; and against the well-laid wires of Bland, Boies, Hogg and other notable exponents of the 16-to-1 idea that he had espoused himself.

But Mr. Bryan was bigger on that day than he will ever be again. It will be what the musicians call a diminuendo movement from now till election day, when Mr. Bryan will be laid aside forever, to the tune of "Put Me in My Little Bed." There is nothing to the man but his wonderful flow of language and his magnetic oratory. You cannot show any great piece of legislative work that he has ever accomplished in his life. He has simply been a collier of sugar-coated sentences and gracefully-rounded periods, nothing more.

We once had such a speaker on this coast, George L. Woods of Oregon, who could rouse his audiences almost to a pitch of rapture with his utterances; and within an hour after the meeting was over, not a man in the audience could recall an idea that he had advanced or a new proposition that he had originated. Have an anecdote:

In 1872 (that was one of the first times when the Democracy went crazy) Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency. He never was a Democrat an hour of his life—on the contrary, quite the reverse, he used to be in the pleasant habit of classing Democrats and horsehieves together—and just why the unfriendly should take him up as they did was a mystery to everybody. One day somebody got into a talk with old James W. Nye, who was Territorial Governor of Nevada prior to her admission. The gentleman asked the old warhorse what he thought of Greeley's chances? "Didn't know he had any," replied old Jim very tersely.

"Why, you must admit there was a great deal of enthusiasm when he was nominated?"

"Yes, there was some, but did you ever keep pigeons when you was a boy?" asked Nye.

"Yes," answered the gentleman.

"And did they have any young ones?"

"Yes."

"Then," said Nye, "if you remember anything about them, you will remember that a squab is always largest on the day he is hatched."

## AGAINST THE COMMON FOE.

When credit-wreckers conspire to smirch their country's honor, it is time for honest men to sink partisanship in patriotism and unite in a common cause against the common enemy.

The assemblage that has just closed at Chicago was misnamed a Democratic convention. It was not in any true sense of the word a Democratic convention. It did not, in the better sense, represent Democratic ideas and principles. The majority was composed in chief part of extremists, of hare-brained enthusiasts wedded to one idea and unable to see beyond it; of malcontents, political adventurers, curbstom statesmen, and cranks. They insulted and spat upon the more conservative element of the Democratic party as represented in the sound-money delegates, driving them to self-respecting silence in the convention, after they had recorded their solemn protest against the high-handed treatment to which they had been subjected, and had warned the majority of the serious dangers lying in the course it was pursuing.

Democrats of the old school, who are good citizens, honorable men, and believers in constitutional government, cannot be expected to accept this new dispensation of Albigend, Tillmanism, free-silverism and repudiation with good grace. Indeed, a large proportion of these conservative Democratic voters will refuse to accept the Chicago ticket at all, and will either refrain from voting or will vote the Republican ticket. Most of them will no doubt pursue the latter course. They can do so with entire consistency, for they have been betrayed in the house of their friends. They have seen their time-honored traditions swept away and their cherished principles trampled upon and hooted down in a convention bearing the Democratic name. They know that the Republican platform, however they

may dissent from it on some points, at least stands for good government, for conservative methods, for national credit unimpaired, and for national honor untarnished. They know, furthermore, that the man who heads the Republican ticket is an honored and able statesman; a man of matured intellect and ripe judgment; a man of courage, of conscientiousness, of sincerity; a soldier, a patriot, and, more than all else, a pure and honest man.

The Chicago platform, on the other hand, stands for revolution, for dangerous and inevitably costly experimentation with the very life-blood of the nation—its currency—for distrust, for unsettled values, for a high premium on gold, for a debased and discredited dollar, for wild speculation in the precious metals and in all values, for ruined business and idle workmen, for national bankruptcy, public insolvency and private bankruptcy. And heading the ticket which stands upon this platform is an inexperienced young lawyer, whose highest recommendation is his sobriquet of "The Boy Orator."

Under such circumstances and conditions honest, conservative men, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, have but one safe, consistent and wise chance as between McKinley and Bryan. They will make common cause against an element of common danger. They should—and will—cast their votes for McKinley. They should—and will—elect him the next President of the United States.

A NEEDLESS POLITICAL COMPLICATION.

California Republicans ought to be squarely in line with their compatriots throughout the Union on all leading measures of Republican policy. In declaring for free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver, the Republican State Convention went beyond the pale of its authority and beyond the pale of common sense. The making of national platforms is solely and exclusively the province of national conventions. When the California State Convention, therefore, presumed to dictate to the Republican National Convention the terms of the financial plank of the platform to be formulated at St. Louis, it attempted to usurp the functions of the national convention. This action was uncalled for, absurd, and unwise. The State convention was not assembled for the purpose of making a platform of any kind. It was called for the purpose of choosing delegates-at-large and alternates to the national convention, and for the transaction of some other business of minor importance. With the performance of these duties its legitimate purposes were subserved. It was not called upon to go beyond these limitations.

There is no sufficient ground for believing that the preponderant feeling of the public sentiment of California is for the ruinous policy of free and unlimited silver coinage. The declaration for the policy was engineered through the State convention by a few men, in the absence of any organized opposition, and signifies nothing so far as the great body of Republican voters is concerned. The issue has never been squarely presented to the voters of the State, and any assumption that free and unlimited silver coinage would carry the State if so presented is wholly unwarranted.

California has always been a gold-producing and a gold-using State. She is a silver-producing State to only a limited extent. The issues of the national campaign are now joined. From the cause of protection as the dominant question there is no dissent in the Republican ranks. But our opponents are seeking with might and main to divert attention from the vital question of protection to the question of free silver coinage. There is a distinct purpose in this effort, for our Democratic free-silverite opponents are well aware that should they fight out the campaign on the tariff issue they would be swept from the face of the earth, figuratively speaking. Therefore, wisely from their standpoint, they seek to party the thrusts of their antagonist, and hope to escape the punishment which as a party they richly deserve.

Curiously enough, there are some California Republicans—or men laying claim to that affiliation—who seem ready and willing to assist the free-coinage Democracy in its attempt to deceive the people and evade the vital issue of the pending campaign. These time-serving Republicans of cloudy vision are making a weak pretense of supporting McKinley, while doing all they can, consciously or otherwise, to injure his candidacy by repudiating the Republican national platform, in part, and howling in a loud and persistent voice for free and unlimited silver coinage. This obvious betrayal of a cause which they pretend to support is at once ill-advised, dishonorable and short-sighted. It is dishonorable because it deals in and is based upon false pretenses. It is short-sighted because it disassociates those who participate in it from both the great parties, and leaves them "in the air," politically friendless and morally bankrupt.

The course of these free-silverite extremists who profess allegiance to the Republican party while seeking to betray it, is impliedly an apology for and a condemnation of the action taken by the Republican National Convention. Neither the Republican party nor its national convention needs an apologist. With splendid courage it avowed its principles and put forth its platform. In doing this the Republican party challenged its opponents to the arbitrament of the ballot. Foes within the party are included in the challenge as well as those in the ranks of the enemy. A false friend who skulks under the shadow of a hypocritical pretense of friendship is infinitely more to be detested than an open and courageous foe.

Those who are not for the Republican party, platform and ticket, are against it. They are, intentionally or not, giving aid and comfort to the common enemy. The ticket and the platform are inseparable. Support of the one and repudiation of the other is impossible for any true Republican. No such half-hearted, hypocritical support of the ticket will be of any avail. The party would gain infinitely in self-respect, and would lose nothing in real strength, by exchanging these false friends for sincere converts from the other side.

The time has come when the lines should be sharply drawn between friend and foe. Better defeat in honorable, heroic battle for great principles than a half-victory won by compromises and truckings, at the expense of self-respect.

Plain talk and plain thinking are the duty of the hour for all true Republicans. Let the good fight be fought well and bravely. Let every man who believes in Republican principles, and who glories in the grand achievements of his party, stand up loyally and courageously for the cause in the present crisis. Let our ranks be closed up for action, leaving the false, the doubtful and the timorous to skulk between the lines and hold commerce with the enemy's camp, if they will.

Mr. Martin of Louisiana, the 16-to-1 Democratic statesman who took four drinks of ice-water in one minute while laboring under mental aberration, and in full view of the assembled patriots at the Chicago convention on Thursday, became unpopular from that fatal moment. His astounding penchant for water was a thing unheard-of in Democratic politics. It was evidently regarded as a dangerous precedent, and an innovation not to be tolerated. When, therefore, Mr. Marston came forward at yesterday's session to nominate McLean for the Vice-Presidency, he was at once greeted with cries of "Water! Water! Marston!" from 20,000 patriotic but thirsty throats. The situation was critical, but Marston rose to the occasion by solemnly declaring that he had not tasted water that morning. This squared him temporarily, at least, with the aggregated patriots, and he was allowed to proceed with his speech. But the memory of his former undemocratic behavior lingered with them, and his man, McLean, was "turned down" and "done up," p. 9.

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The State Central Committee of the Republican party desires us to call attention to the fact that registration of voters in all counties outside of San Francisco closes on the 8th day of August, and that every man not registered by that date loses his vote. The committee says: "At the present time not much over 25 per cent. of the vote of the State is registered. We are sorry to say that the heavy Republican counties are the most derelict. The most immediate and important duty of Republicans is not only to register, but to see that every one of their friends, neighbors and acquaintances are also registered."

The Times prints today, under the head of "The Money Question," the first of a series of papers written by a student of the subject—a California author of character and reputation—who deals with the questions of gold, silver, paper, redemption money and primary money in a way to throw light upon a subject which ill-informed people and demagogues have got "all balled up." Another correspondent writes clearly and forcibly under the head of "The Whole Silver Question":

Sloane of Ohio gave it out cold in the Chicago convention yesterday that McLean would "strain every nerve" to carry Ohio for the free-coinage ticket in November. Mr. McLean will subject his nerves to unnecessary tension if he carries out his pledge. If the wild-eyed combination of silver-shriekers could reduce Maj. McKinley's majority in Ohio to 50,000—which is extremely doubtful—they might consider themselves in luck.

"Thirty-six years ago the Democratic party knocked itself into kindling wood and set the nation on fire. It will probably do the same knocking into splinters at Chicago," says the Inter Ocean, "but it will only fire its own organization." Judging by the convention's debates during the past four days, if Lake Michigan should catch fire there are none of the delegates liable to arrest for arson.

Inconsistency, thy name is Democracy—of the modern school. Thirty-two years ago the Democratic party adopted a peace platform and then nominated a soldier (Gen. McClellan) as its exponent. This year they adopted a free-silver platform and then nominated Bryan for President because he would be the least objectionable to the gold bugs of Wall Street. Cuttle-fish tactics, surely.

Doctor Chauncey Mahatta Dewey, the archaeologist of American humor, who is always resuscitating some silly joke, has gone to England to tell the Queen what he knows about America. Let him not forget to remind Her Majesty that the story about "the tooth brush that belongs to the boat" was a fiction whose parentage was ascribable to Mrs. Trollope.

And the convention adjourned without any resolution thanking "My Kermishner" Blount for hauling down the American flag at Honolulu. No wonder that Mr. Cleveland put a fresh bait on each hook, took an extra swig of Medford and molasses, and then dropped his hook into the placid waters of Buzzard's Bay, while he pensively mused on the ingratitude of republics.

Samuel McGaughey of the Cooning station, near Jerilderie in New South Wales, is the owner of 3,000,000 acres of land and 1,000,000 head of sheep. It is not necessary (with the Hibernian accent on the second syllable) to say that Mr. McGaughey is decidedly "for" the election of Maj. McKinley to the Presidency. The free-wool "Mc" of N. S. W. has no use for the protection "Mc" of U. S. A.

The colored coal miners at Roalyn, in the new State of Washington, got together the other day, in number nearly three hundred, and resolved to vote for William McKinley in a mass. Those colored miners, who have had no end of trouble with Hungarians and Welshmen in the past three years, recognize McKinley as the defender of American labor, whether its exponents be white or black.

The London Omnibus Company has contracted with an American firm for 6000 horses to be delivered at Southampton within ninety days. A few of the old spavined hacks from the Chicago convention might be included in the shipment and, to borrow the words of the Lord High Executioner, "they never will be missed."

The advent of the "boy orator" as a Presidential possibility evidently marks a new era in American politics. Bryan was nominated because he made a telling speech, or, as one paper puts it, because he has a loud voice. At future Democratic conventions it would be a good idea to have lung-testing machines on hand for the use of aspirants and their supporters.

The armor given by Charles VII to Joan of Arc, just before the siege of Orleans, has been discovered in an old castle in France. It is worthy of remark that the lower portion of the armor contains no hip pocket—such as is used for carrying a revolver.

It is said that the custom of planting parsley about a grave is one that has been in vogue among the Greeks, both ancient and modern, from time immemorial. The gardener at the White House will probably have a crop under way by the time that Grover comes back from Buzzard's Bay.

From now on until the Presidential election people will devote comparatively little attention to municipal affairs, but it does not by any means follow that the voters of Los Angeles will have forgotten the record of the present City Council by the time that the date for the election of a new one arrives.

Mr. Cleveland went down to Buzzard's Bay on Mr. E. C. Benedict's yacht, and will probably return that way to Washington in October. Meanwhile the Democratic party will not hold together; in fact, it is already hopelessly "busted."

Should the Democrats by any chance succeed in eclipsing the sun of prosperity that is about to rise over this country, they would discover, when it is too late, that the silver lining of their clouds is very thin.

Mr. Cleveland did not go to the expense of having a special wire from Gray Gables to the convention hall at Chicago. He could hear all he wanted to hear for the investment of one dime in daily newspapers.

Prize fighters appear to be quite as popular as orators now-a-days. Why don't the Populists nominate Corbett? He might knock out the "boy orator."

Mr. Cleveland says he will be jaded if he votes for McKinley. He will vote for Bryan—of course!

JULY.

July has come, with heavy-lidded eyes;  
Fog-laden are her dawns and later eves,  
As if with heart like one whom sorrow grieves.

But, oh, the glory of her midday skies!  
Within their infinite blue depths there lies  
The liquid gold of many summer noons.

With a calm splendor, such as harvest moons  
Bathes the sweet earth with when she lies asleep  
In Plenty's lap, fanned by her ripened sheaves.

Dreaming of vanished summer, whose sweet flowers  
Jeweled the earth and made her happy hours  
Fair as the vision of her emerald leaves.

At their glad bridal with the summer breeze  
Veiled with the glory of the sun-swept trees.

July 9, 1896.

THE VIRGIN'S DREAMS.

Sweet little maid, half-formed, yet formed  
Divine,  
She proudly graduates; life opens to view,  
Great dreams of hope, ambition, dress and gold,  
Romantic friendships with schoolgirls, that  
When life's great work begins.

At eighteen years  
She, well adorned with beauty, every grace,  
Conquers the men. Proud of her victory  
She haughtily walks the earth, and, one by one,  
Rejects them all. Time passes quickly on;  
And she doubts and avarice prevails;  
No Creusa bands before her virgin shrine;  
None else is good enough—the power of gold  
Demands her highest wish.

Time's fleeting scythe  
Cuts off the years, and now, at twenty-seven,  
She hates all men, considers all and each  
Deceitful, wicked, selfish, villainous;  
At thought of man her nose goes heavenward;  
Vile, despicable man! Anon time flies;  
Alone, unloved, except by relatives,  
She wishes she were dead.

And are her time,  
Unused, forgotten and peculiar,  
With no fond child to press his infant lips  
On mother's lips in fondlest bliss, she wits,  
RDALL.

At New York Hotels.

From Santa Barbara, Miss A. Daly, at the Astor; from Pasadena, Misses Hugar, Mrs. H. S. Hugar, at the St. Denis.

## DEMOCRATS REVOLT

Financial Plank of the Chicago Convention Repudiated.

Disaster Expected to Follow a Silver Policy.

Seceders Say the Wages of Working People Will Not Advance, but the Cost of Living Will—Some Outspoken Opinions.

(San Francisco Call, July 10.) A general talk with leading merchants of San Francisco who have long been identified with the Democratic party, will convince any one that the bolting on account of the position of the party on the money question is the rule rather than the exception in commercial circles. Merchants do not express dissatisfaction in that ordinary form which implies displeasure over party management, but a calm determined resolution to break away from party lines and affiliation is openly proclaimed.

It is the judgment of careful observers, among them prominent Democrats, that two Democrats will bolt the Chicago convention on account of the free silver declaration. I can assure a Republican that will leave his party because of the action of the St. Louis convention in declaring for the gold standard. It is an acknowledged fact that the bolting Republicans will join the Populists, while the bolting Democrats will join the Republican party and vote for the maintenance of a sound money in gold and silver.

The Call yesterday announced that such old-time Democrats as Thomas H. Bishop, E. B. Pond and A. A. Watkins would never subscribe to the financial doctrines enunciated by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. There are others equally prominent and as fully determined to renounce the Chicago platform as contrary to the principles of the Democratic party. These leading Democrats are John Garber, Louis B. Parrott, Raphael Weill, D. N. and E. Walter, James G. W. and J. W. Koshland. Some of these dissenting Democrats will vote for McKinley and Hobart in order to avert a public calamity. Other Democrats, who have been a life-long Democrat, says distinctly and without qualification that they will not vote for the nominees of the Chicago convention.

"I know what the free coinage of silver means to the business interests of the United States. I have had experience in Guatemala, where commercial transactions are conducted on a silver basis—where the money of the country is silver. The free coinage of silver will introduce in this country the uncertainty and embarrasment which attend the transaction of mercantile affairs in the silver countries. In buying London exchange in Guatemala I have been obliged to pay \$100 in silver for \$100 in gold. The bankers and brokers there got control of all the gold. It will be the same in the United States if this free-coinage scheme is introduced. Gold will remain in the hands of a few, and silver will be withdrawn from circulation and held at a high premium. Men who work for daily wages and monthly salaries will be paid in silver, but the wages will not increase nor salaries be higher than they are now."

"It will take seven or eight silver dollars to buy the same commodities which one can now purchase for 45 in gold. The workingman of the country will be benefited by the free coinage of silver will be grievously disappointed, for in all silver countries the standard of wages is low."

"Yes, I have been a Democrat all my life, but I will not follow the leaders in the Chicago convention, who have gone crazy on the silver question. They are not Democrats and they do not represent the Democrats of this country."

Raphael Weill, the senior member of the firm of Raphael Weill & Co., is as well known as a time-honored and patriotic member of the Democratic party as is the "White House" as one of the leading mercantile establishments of the city. According to his own confession, he has voted for a free silver principle when he knew that for the time being it would injure his own business.

Mr. Weill was seen at his private apartments in the Bohemian Club yesterday afternoon, and readily consented to give his views on the money question, reserving the right to hit the Republican party a few hard blows from the side. "A free silver policy," he said, "is impossible. It is the creation of a demagogue. No Democrat can afford to support such a policy. I am a Democrat, and always have been a Democrat, but I am emphatically against the free coinage of silver. Free coinage of silver means 'free robbery'—nothing else."

"While I have always been a practical Democrat, I am not afraid to stand by my convictions, even though I have to advocate the policy of the other party."

"Do I believe that the Democratic merchants are in favor of free silver?" responded D. N. Walters & Co., when approached on the subject by a Call reporter yesterday. "Have you found one yet?"

"I think there is a sane Democrat who has anything to do with commerce in this city who does not denounce such a policy on the part of the party in the strongest terms. It means calamity—whole-sale calamity—for this country. No, I do not believe the Democratic merchants will stay with the party if a silver platform is adopted at Chicago. If we have free silver—or, in other words, if there was a national declaration to that effect, which I cannot believe is among the possibilities of our political future—it will mean total ruin."

"But the great evil and menace so far as the silver issue is concerned is in the ignorance of the laboring classes. Whether it is ignorance or simply a failure to understand it amounts to the same thing, and it will not be by the vote of the wage-earners that it will be the first to suffer. They don't seem able to grasp that idea, though, and it will not be brought home to them until they have to pay a third more for the necessary commodities of life than they do now and have to work for less money. They may still get their 32 or 33 a day the same as now, but it will be in silver and less in purchasing power on a ratio with the difference between the value of silver and gold. If the laboring man has \$10 in silver, we will say, it would buy only as much as \$7.50 or \$8 in gold. A coat he can buy for \$4 now would have to pay \$5.50 for with his free silver."

"It is the 'free silver' that aways the mind of the masses. They think it means more money, cheaper living and higher wages. Yes, I shall vote the Republican ticket if my party—or as much of it as is represented at Chicago—declares for free silver, and I shall vote for the Democrats if I have talked with will do the same."

L. Klau of the house of Haas Bros. had experience in Guatemala and Salvador, where commercial transac-

tions are conducted on a silver basis, and that experience has taught him that the free coinage of silver would bring calamity to the United States. He has been a consistent Democrat, standing by his party in defeat and victory, but he now feels it to be his duty to vote for McKinley. He said yesterday:

"No, the Democratic merchants of San Francisco will not follow the leaders of the party in the Chicago convention on this silver proposition. In a word, they will not vote for the free coinage of silver can bring no prosperity. It can only bring calamity and disaster. The talk about wages being increased is folly. In silver countries the wages for labor are down to 20 cents a day. Wages here might remain as now established on the gold standard at \$2 and \$2.50 per day, but the \$2.50 would not buy as much as one can now purchase for \$1.25."

"Among merchants," continued Mr. Klau, "I hear only one opinion expressed, and that is the opinion that free coinage of silver would bring about such disaster as we have never encountered. Of course, I cannot account for the casual remarks of the country, but I have lost their reasoning faculties."

"The leaders in the Chicago convention are not representing the Democrats of the country. As far as I can ascertain the merchants of California prefer the gold standard. Some Democratic merchants who are very firm and closely wedded to party may remain passive and decline to vote at the next election, but when the issue is fairly presented, with gold on one side and silver on the other, I think that nearly all will be found in favor of maintaining the doctrine of sound money as against the silver inflation. The commercial view of the country have too much at stake to remain passive and indifferent."

James Glibb, importer of wines and liquors, on Montgomery street, since 1852, has always voted the Democratic ticket but he is convinced that Democratic merchants and business men will break away from the party in view of the declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver. He said yesterday: "I do not believe in talking much, but I do say what I mean. I am committed to the Democratic convention to the free coinage of silver are going contrary to the sound-money principles of the party. I am not interested in the Democratic who will bolt the nominations. They may not say very much now. They will remain passive, hoping that the other side will convince the men who are now carrying things with a high hand that they have made a mistake."

John W. Koshland, a Democrat of the old school, but he has said frankly that he cannot support the free-coinage doctrine of the party. He will vote for McKinley and Hobart.

Samuel O. Meyer of H. Levi & Co., is a young man, but since he began voting ten years ago he has been a steadfast Democrat. At the next Presidential election he will cast his vote for McKinley. He has positive views on the money question and thus expresses his sentiments: "The more money in use is the best. I am satisfied with it and do not want any change from a gold to a silver basis."

S. Koshland, the senior member of one of the large wool firms of the Coast, is a Democrat of considerable prominence. He has been a member of that party since childhood. The first time he was many, many years ago, and among the Democratic merchants he may be taken as a representative of the sound, conservative element of the party. He is self to the Call last week on the question of tariff, in which he asserted emphatically that protection and not silver was the issue in the State. He is strongly on the money question and has no hesitancy in the expression of his convictions.

"A silver policy would ruin our business. We could not carry on our commercial affairs without consulting the Liverpool quotations for the value of silver three or four times a day, and then it would be hard to tell where we stood. 'Free silver,' so called, is impossible. 'Free silver' means ruin to the minds of the deluded laborer, who thinks he will have more money under a silver policy."

All the Democratic merchants with whom I have talked are against it. They know it will bring about a terrible commercial and financial condition. It is also safe to predict that the majority of the Democratic merchants will refuse to vote for their party candidates on a silver platform, if they do not vote for and support the Republican and the silver issue. They are my sentiments, and I think you will find very few thinking Democrats to dissent from them."

Mr. Haas, a prominent merchant in Los Angeles, was seen at Haas Bros. wholesalers and importers, yesterday afternoon, and he said that all the Democratic merchants he had heard discuss the silver issue in the city were emphatic in their denunciation of a free-silver policy. "I am not a Democrat myself," he said, "but the mercantile and business interests of the city are identical. Democrats and Republicans are identical. If free silver should be adopted as the policy of the government, it would bring a great crisis. It would be worse than a panic. It would be a cyclone. Unless all the voters are crazy, I don't think it will ever come to that; but it is hard to tell what the laboring classes will do. It runs away with a wild idea such as that free coinage means 'free dollars' in the pocket. I have met many of the prominent men and some of the Democrats of your city, and I have yet to find one who is not bitter in his opposition and denunciation of the silver policy of the party."

(On this vital subject the sound-money Democrats of Los Angeles will be given an opportunity to say something in a coming issue of The Times—Ed.)



The Weather.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles.  
July 11.—At 5 a.m., the barometer registered 29.97; at 5 p.m., 29.94. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 63 deg. and 76 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 55 per cent.; 5 p.m., 66 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north-west, velocity, 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity, 5 miles. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear. Maximum temperature, 81 deg.; minimum temperature, 51 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Games

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The District Attorney's office has submitted to the Board of Supervisors an opinion upon the question of the formation of new school districts, and the necessary measures for bonding them within the legal requirements of the Political Code.

The State law requires the assessors of the various counties to make an annual report to the Board of Agriculture of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees in their counties. Assessors who have been questioned say that they cannot make a correct report, as only a portion of the trees are reported in the assessment returns, and consequently any statistics based on their reports must be worse than useless, as they are misleading.

Criticism is made of the ease of open-sea marriages, such as occurred outside of San Diego Harbor a week ago. Without a license a young couple secured a boatman, a naphtha launch and steamed beyond the three-mile limit and were married by the boatman in his capacity as captain of the launch. It is doubted if a marriage of this character would, should it come before the courts in a contest, be declared valid. Certainly it does not seem as if the power to join people together for life in a bond so serious as the bond of wedlock should be entrusted to a man who keeps rowboats and naphtha launches to let, as was the case at San Diego.

Economy and retrenchment have been dinned into the ears of the people so long that the contagion is extending to unexpected quarters. Two newly-married couples registered a protest in a Township Justice Court of this city yesterday at the fee of \$3 for wedding the pliable bonds. One man protested that the \$2 marriage license fee should cover all preliminaries, but would agree to an extortion of \$1. In the other proceeding the groom protested that he could not afford to pay the fee, but when informed that no bonds would be issued except on a coin basis, a loan was negotiated with a friend covering the inter-matrimonial compact.

Judge Van Dyke has denied the application for a writ of review in the full-street assessment resistance by numerous property-owners of that thoroughfare. Judge York issued a restraining order a few days ago directing the officials of the city of Los Angeles to not take any action toward declaring the assessments delinquent pending final hearing in this proceeding. The decision of the court is now final and the owners of abutting property should make payment without further delay, otherwise a penalty of 5 per cent will be added to the present burdens of this street improvement tax.

Maine people have been bragging about one of their big counties—the county of Aroostook, saying that it is as large as the State of Massachusetts and larger than some of the kingdoms of the Old World, and second only in size to one county in California. Why, bless your dear old New England souls! Before San Diego county was divided it would take in a good part of the New England States and not be crowded. Even divided it is as big or bigger than the State of Massachusetts and as for resources—well, if the silver bugs don't look out the mountains of San Bernardino, Riverside and San Diego counties will furnish more gold than the people can spend, even if they have ice cream every day as well as on Sundays.

Those misguided youths who fooled the handicappers of the road race to Santa Monica into believing that they were tyros in the art of coaching, and thereby secured nice places at the head of the "place" column, are now weeping and wailing and gnashing their teeth. The handicapper and his committee having considered their cases, the decision is made that these fresh youths are to be deprived of their honors, reduced to the ranks and thrown out of the race altogether. This is sad, but the lesson taught the riders that disqualified may rebound to their benefit in the future, and serve as an example to other ambitious aspirants for cycling honors to never tell fairy stories to the trusting handicapper.

Gassen Gets Judgment.  
Judgment for defendant was entered by Judge Clark yesterday in the suit of Gregory Perkins, Jr., against Charles E. Gassen. The proprietor of the Geneva restaurant went into insolvency a few months ago, and a short time before filing his petition he transferred the business to Gassen. Perkins, as assignee, alleged fraud, and brought this action to recover the business or its value. This decision confirms Gassen in his purchase.

Raided a Fan-Tan Game.  
Officer Richards swooped down on a fan-tan game in Chinatown yesterday afternoon and captured two Celestials named Ah Tom and Ah Coon. The officer also took possession of the layout.

"Since Eve Ate Apples, Much Depends on Dinner."

A dinner with bread from Sperry's Flour.

"Man Wants but Little Here Below," But he wants bread from Sperry's Flour.

"Little by Little We Learn"

To appreciate the merits of Sperry's Flour.

"Serenely Full, the Epicure Will Say," Having dined: A dinner with bread from Sperry's Flour.

"Falling in Line," Consumers of Sperry's Flour.

"Better Late Than Never," I now use Sperry's Best Family.



THE SAUNTERER

The hills about the city are brown and dum at this season, and to the eastern tundra coming hither from the midst of green vales and meadows of lush grasses it would seem at first glance as if summer were afar off. But let him look at the bright glory of our emerald trees waving their leaf-clad branches in the golden sunlight; at the warm splendor of the myriad wild flowers upon the hills and plains; the infinite blue of skies that drop only the rain of unclouded sunshine; let him breathe the pleasant air that envelopes us while his ear is filled with the melody of thousands of singing birds, the murmur of streams, the merry hum of fly and bee, and watch the varied life that fills the world about us and he will realize that Summer in her most serene and charming mood is with us.

Summer is a regenerate maiden as we find her here. She never sulks nor surprises us with floods or storms. Her calm, semi-tropical face wears forever the glory of gladness. She wreathes herself in sunbeams, wears her crown of blue skies and sits serenely on our hills and in our vales to watch her harvest ripen and hear her choir of birds fill the arched dome of skies above her head. We list not for the patter of raindrops nor the roar of the rushing winds, but for soft-footed breezes that tell in the fields of summer wheat and linger caressingly amid the palms. With cool refreshing breath they creep up from the sea, dispelling the languor from our sun-filled atmosphere, and filling it with tides of refreshing coolness. Sometimes above the far-off mountain tops the thunder rattles and the storm cloud trails its skirts, but we of the valleys sit in the sunshine and listen to the distant musketry of the storm, the happy children of the Summer and the tireless worshippers at her shrine.

A few weeks ago I looked for the first time upon Niagara, that mighty stream that thunders forever in the ears of man, like the shout of a ceaseless trumpet. It was a lovely day and the skies were blue after the summer shower, and the great broad bosom of the river reflected the brightness of the skies. The green trees upon its banks caught the baptism of its spray, and the mighty falls toyed with the ever-arching rainbows. There were wonderful revelations of human nature there and the different impressions which this natural wonder made upon the various people who stooped to study them is best illustrated by the following lines which I quote below.

The irrepressible utilitarian, viewing them with a swagger and disposing of their grandeur by a sweep of his hand, experienced emotions kindred with those of the unimpressible fanatic who exclaimed, "Oh, what a glorious place for washing sheep Niagara would be!"

But others there were who stood reverently beside the mighty cataract as it leaped into the yawning chasm which it has made for itself with the ploughshare of the ages, and with uncovered heads, viewed it with feelings kindred with those of the poet who wrote, "Flow on forever in thy glorious robes Of terror and of beauty, yea flow on, Unfathomed and resistless, for God hath Set his rainbow on thy forehead and His Cloud mantled beneath thy feet, and He doth Give thy voice of thunder power to speak Of him eternally."

The roar of that restless cataract was to most of us like the voice of Omnipotence proclaiming his power, and we were still.

Oh, it is a glorious thing to be young and gay and free from care, to live in the glorious sunshine of every day with no troubled thoughts of tomorrow. I just passed on the streets a jolly, rollicking boy who was brim full of happiness and I doubt not but there's many a rich man in our midst who would trade all his wealth if he could only change places with him and be a glad and careless boy again. He was riding his grandfather's cane and he was fully satisfied with his steed. It will not run away with him or throw him, and it goes as fast as he can run with those nimble legs of his. He is content with the clear air fill him with gladness. His merry laugh is like the ripple of song and there is something contagious in its merriment. Your heart is lighter because you have heard it and life seems fairer.

But that poor old man of threescore and ten hobbling along on his stout cane—was he ever a boy full of young life? Yes, but that was years and years ago. He looks as if he has fought a long and hard battle with the forces of age, and he is now a feeble, infirm, and perhaps a little foolish old man. It is foolish to be young, and glad, and satisfied with what you have. I think not.

THE SAUNTERER.

Musie at the Park.  
The programme to be given at West-lake Park this afternoon by the Seventh Regiment Band will be:  
March, "Louvain of Leipzig," composed by H. Puppe (leader of orchestra at Los Angeles Theater).  
Paraphrase, (melody in F.) (Rubenstein).  
Caprice, "On the Plantation," (Puer-nier).  
Selection from "The Flying Dutchman," (Wagner).  
Grand waltz, "Weaner Mad'n," (Zel-lerer).  
Intermission.  
Overture, college songs, (Suppe).  
Spring song, (Mendelssohn).  
Selection from "Freischutz," (C. M. von Weber).  
Gavotte, Op. 20, (M. A. Ross).  
Galop, "Try Again," (Fred G. Blinn).

Fined Him Ten Dollars.  
Ah Quan and Ah Jim, the two Chinamen who recently got into a fight in Chinatown, were before Judge Owen yesterday on charges of disturbing the peace. Ah Quan was fined \$10 and Ah Jim was discharged.

Petition to Mortgage.  
Saint John's Church of this city has filed a petition for authority to mortgage lots 6, 7 and 8 of block A, Treat tract, for \$6000, the purpose being to cancel certain indebtedness. B. W. R. Taylor is president and W. Farris, secretary.

CORONADO'S BIG SWIMMING TANKS.



Other Attractions at California's Great Pleasure and Health Resort.  
Tourists at Coronado often express surprise at the grand scale upon which the hotel and its auxiliary attractions are constructed. The big swimming tanks of hot and cold sea water, constantly piped fresh from the ocean, are considered the finest on the Coast. Guests at Coronado also find the cuisine unsurpassed, the fishing, hunting, boating, cycling and driving unequalled. Old Mexico, California's oldest Mission, Point Loma and other historical points around San Diego, are easily reached.

Coronado has the warmest winter climate and driest marine air in America. For guests who wish it, steam heat is free in every room. Inquire at Coronado agency, 200 S. Spring street, Los Angeles, or H. F. Norcross, for terms and pamphlets.

5000  
Volumes comprising the latest in all departments of literature have recently been received at  
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By S. R. Keightley. Price \$1.15.  
A rattling story of the days of Charles the First and Cromwell in which the interest is kept up from the opening of the first chapter to the closing of the last.  
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New books received daily.

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The largest manufacturers of Ladies' and Infants' Wear on the Coast.  
237 S. Spring St.  
Send for Catalogue.  
MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

BUSINESS WAS DULL.  
Little Going on in the Police Court Yesterday.  
Yesterday was an exceedingly light day in the Police Court and Justice Owens soon disposed of what few cases were on the docket.  
Carline Groat, who drew a dagger and threatened to kill marshal Stetman a few days ago, was fined \$10 for carrying concealed weapons.  
Pedro Dominguez, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of some bread tickets from the Parisian Bakery, was fined \$50.  
Andrew Derringer was arraigned on a charge of battery and his examination was set for July 20.  
Dan Middleton, charged by Deputy Constable Lyman with burglary, was arraigned and his examination set for July 15.  
Joseph von Serkey was found not guilty of embezzlement and was discharged.  
Tom Newman, charged with petty larceny, will be tried on July 12.  
John Sullivan, who is charged with disturbing the peace, had his examination set for July 13.  
William F. Clifford, charged with grand larceny, was arraigned and July 13 fixed as the date of his examination. Three women were arraigned on charges of soliciting and one was fined \$5. The others will be tried July 13.

A Marvelous Invention.  
Everybody is invited to see in operation the wonderful Blue Flame, non-explosive, coal oil cook stove at F. E. Brown, 314 S. Spring.

100 CENT PAINT.

You can only buy 100 cents worth of any merchandise for \$1.00. Same in paint. If your dealer tells you that any other paint is as good and cheaper than Harrison's you may depend upon it that there's a nigger in the woodpile. Harrison's is 100-cent paint.

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S. Main St.

We Pay the Freight.  
...CLINE BROS...  
CASH GROCERS.

It Pays more, perhaps, than you would think, to buy your grocery supplies of us. Importing as we do in large lots we can save you from 10c to 50c on every dollar's worth of groceries you need; and the qualities are none but best—always first in the markets we get first choice—so do you.

Mackerel soured in Mustard.....25c	Tomato Catsup, per large bottle.....10c
Kipp and Herring, per can.....25c	Golden Washing Powder, 5 packages.....10c
Manzanilla Olives, per bottle.....10c	10 lb box Fresno Flg.....10c
London Layer Raisins, per lb.....5c	Soda Crackers, per lb.....5c
Genuine Imported Swiss Cheese, per lb.....25c	Canadian Club, per bottle.....5c
Pure Vermont Maple Syrup, one-half gal., 50c; gal.....90c	Burke's Irish and Scotch Whisky, per bottle.....90c
High Grade Toilet Soap, Oatmeal and Buttermilk, per box.....10c	5-year-old Whisky, per gal.....\$2.50
Rose Brand Condensed Milk, as good as the best, per can.....10c	YELLOWSTONE WHISKY.....\$1.15
Fine German Prunes, per lb.....5c	Burke's Ale and Porter, per doz.....\$2.00
7 lb Evaporated Apples.....25c	Good Table Claret, per gallon.....35c
MASON JARS.....	El Telegraph Concha Finis 3 for.....25c
Pinto, per doz.....45c	Rotschild's Especial.....10c
Quarts, per doz.....30c	Caballeros.....12 1/2c
One-half Gallons, per doz.....70c	El Belmont, Caballeros.....10c
Brunet Sardines, French Imported, per can.....15c	La Rosa Espanola.....10c
Imported Cattle Soap, 5 1/2 lb BAR.....25c	La Africano and Henry Clay, Imp. 10c
One-half Gallon Mixed Pickles and Chow Chow.....25c	La Semilla Havana Cigar.....5c
	Imperial Key West.....5c

142-144 N. Spring St.  
Monthly Catalogue Sent Everywhere.

Diamond Bros.  
152 South Main St.  
105 East 5th St.

Ladies' Shoes.  
Ladies' fine, every-day, common-sense, easy shoes with best leather tips; good style and make. price, \$1.25  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Oxfords, with new pointed toes and patent leather tips; new shade of tan and black; our price, \$1.45  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' fine Button Shoes of handsome shape, worked button holes and patent leather tips and top trimmings; very fine. price, \$1.50  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' Ballet Oxfords, of fine quality, in tan and black; new pointed toe with patent leather sole; leather tips; elegant. price, \$1.75  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' Cloth Top Tan Oxfords in the very latest styles and handsomely made, beautifully made and elegantly finished. our price, \$1.85  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' Perrell Shape Black Oxfords, made of fine Kid, with pretty Patent Leather Tip and Patent Leather top trimmings; our price, \$2.25  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Ladies' Superb Kid Shoes, with Cloth of Kid Top, in Button or Lace, Patent Leather Tip and Patent Leather top trimmings; new Razor Toes; our price, \$3.00  
Broadway and Spring St. Stores.  
Famous "Gilt Edge" Shoes: Dressing.....15c  
Whitmore's Dandy Shoe Dressing.....20c

Two Reasons...  
Why economical people like to trade at this store are, First—they can get just what they want for less than they are charged up on Spring street and Broadway. Second—we return your money if you decide later that you do not want what you bought. Other reasons too.  
Ladies' Furnishings  
Ladies' R. & G. Bone Corsets, in black and gray, with beautiful lace trimmings. Our price.....40c  
Broadway and Spring St. stores.  
Dr. Warner's "Coraline" Corsets.....50c  
Dr. Ball's Health Corsets.....50c  
The Jackson Corset Waist.....50c  
Farris Famous Corset Waist.....50c  
Ladies' Ribbed Summer Vests.....5c  
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Summer Vests, with or without sleeves, for only.....22c  
Ladies' Perrell Waist, with laundered collars and cuffs; Handsome styles.....40c  
Ladies' New Style French Percale Waists.....60c  
For only.....  
Notions.  
American Pins.....1c  
Paper Safety Pins.....2c  
Paper Hair Pins.....2c  
Cabinet box assorted sizes Hair Pins.....5c  
Set assorted sizes Dress Stays.....5c  
3-inch Velveteen Binding Ribbon, yard.....10c  
Fine Cream and Butter Laces, 7 inches wide.....10c

LEGAL.  
Sealed Proposals.  
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK (noon) of Monday, the 13th day of July, 1896, at the office of the San Antonio Water Company, in the Ohio Block, Ontario, Cal., for the construction of certain extensions of the Bodenhamer tunnel, in the vicinity of Ontario.  
Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of proposal obtained at the office of Arthur S. Hobby, Jr., civil and sanitary engineer, Room 310, Ontario, Cal.  
It is the forenoon of Tuesday, June 30th, Friday, July 3d and Wednesday, July 5th, Mr. Hobby will meet intending bidders at his office, and in the afternoon of said days Mr. Hobby will be at the tunnel in question, where he will meet such intending bidders as may desire to meet him on the work.  
All bids must be made on the forms supplied by the engineer, and none others will be accepted.

HARDWARE and Housefurnishings.  
...ICE CREAM FREEZERS...  
\$1.50 up.  
...LEMON SQUEEZERS...  
15c up.  
We sell the only perfect Sanitary Refrigerator on the market.  
THOMAS BROS.  
230 S. Spring St. - Los Angeles.

J. SHEWARD  
113-115 North Spring St.

Monday  
We will offer our entire stock of Black and Colored Dress Goods that are sold every day for \$1.00 per yard  
For 75c a Yard for the Choice.

Not a piece of any kind will be reserved.  
At the price and for the magnificent qualities and styles offered, we claim it to be the best Black Dress Goods' and the best Colored Dress Goods' bargain ever offered in this house.

For Monday  
We will place on sale every yard of Silk of every kind in the house that has been selling for a dollar a yard, and will sell the choice  
For 75c a Yard.

Not a piece nor a yard of any kind will be reserved.  
We will sell the choice of twenty styles in Ladies' Night Gowns for \$1 each. We have a few of the styles displayed in our show windows. Big reductions from the regular price will be made on all Wash Dress Goods. We are closing the season with great values.

Newberry's.  
A Great Chance  
Special Sale No. 10  
Embraces three of our most successful special sales, Nos. 8, 9, and 10, beginning Monday, July 13, and closing Saturday, July 18.  
BROOMS, SARDINES, SOAP.  
The following prices will rule:  
Soap.  
Gold Seal Laundry Soap, 5 bars.....25c  
Gold Seal Borax Soap, 5 bars.....25c  
Gold Medal Borax Soap, 4 bars.....25c  
American Family Soap, 4 bars.....25c  
German Family Soap, 5 bars.....25c  
Glairette Family Soap, 5 bars.....25c  
Babbitts Family Soap, 5 bars.....25c  
Wool Family Soap, 4 bars.....25c  
Leader Soap, 15 bars.....25c  
Brooms.  
Heavy Carpet, 5 sewed.....40c  
Gold Seal, 4 sewed.....25c  
Parlor, 4 sewed.....25c  
No. 1 Kitchen, 4 sewed.....15c  
Heavy Stable, wired.....40c  
Sardines.  
Lemarchand, boneless, 1/2.....25c  
Brunet, French, 1/2.....10c  
American, 1/2 for.....25c  
Mustard, 1/2 for.....25c  
216 and 218 South Spring Street.

Goods Most Called For are The Freshest on the Storekeepers Shelf.  
BISHOP'S  
PRINCESS SODAS  
H A V E T H E C A L L  
ALWAYS RELIABLE  
Spence's Premium Baking Powder.  
Made of pure Cream Tartar and Soda. You run no risk in buying this powder, as we guarantee every can sold. Analysis on every package.  
1 lb. cans, 10c  
5 lb. cans, 40c  
1 lb. cans, 20c  
5 lb. cans, \$1.85  
J. M. SPENCE & CO.,  
Manufacturers.  
413 S. Spring St.

TERRY TERRY TERRY  
311 West Second Street  
Near Broadway. Phone 1546  
Fancy Mixed Candy, per lb.....10c  
1 lb box Seedless Raisins, fancy.....5c  
Portland Snaps, per lb.....5c  
Portland Graham Crackers, per lb.....10c  
2 lb Creamery Butter.....20c  
Pure Food Health Coffee, per pkg.....15c  
Terry's M. and J. Coffee, per lb.....25c  
Uncolored Japan Tea, per lb.....25c  
Shredded Coconut, per lb.....25c  
Large loaf Quaker Bread.....5c  
\$2000 silver dollars—House and lot on Hill street. This week \$2500.

CORONADO WATER.  
Office now at...  
204 South Spring Street.  
Free Delivery to Any Part of the City.  
W. L. WHEDON, Agent.  
TO BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.  
We guarantee to heat and ventilate any ordinary sized house from 6 to 8 rooms with one of  
PHILLIPS' SANITARY GRATES.  
Used extensively in British Columbia and the North. It will pay to investigate.  
Thomson & Boyle, Engs.  
Tel. Main, 157.  
310-314 Requeena St.



## ORANGE COUNTY.

## A FRIGHTFUL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT AT SANTA ANA.

Three Women and Three Children Seriously Injured—Crested for the County Fair—News Notes.

SANTA ANA, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) There was a serious runaway accident late this afternoon in this city which may yet result in the death of one or more women and children.

As the 3 o'clock Santa Fé train was entering the city above the depot grounds, near the residence of J. E. Graham, a horse attached to a carriage in which were Mrs. H. H. Chapman, Miss Rowley and three children of Mrs. William Wells, together with Mrs. Goff of Glendora, took fright at the approaching train and ran away.

The horse ran into an open ditch upsetting the carriage load of women and children, and they were gathered up and taken to the home of J. E. Graham, near by, and medical assistance was secured at the earliest possible moment.

Mrs. H. H. Chapman was badly injured, her wrist being broken, her shoulder dislocated and her back badly sprained, while her face, hands and body were cut and bruised. Mrs. Goff of Glendora had her back severely injured and at the time this report closed it was not known just what her injuries were. Two physicians were working with the injured, giving them all possible relief. The three little children were all more or less cut and bruised and of course badly frightened, so that it was difficult to ascertain at that time whether or not their injuries were of a serious nature.

It was fortunate indeed that they were not all of them killed.

ARRESTED FOR INDECENT EXPOSURE.

Albert Adler of Orange was arrested a few days ago on a charge of indecent exposure, preferred by one of his nearest neighbors.

For some time past there has been considerable feeling between Adler and this particular neighbor and he has finally resulted in Mr. Adler being arrested on the charge above given.

The cause came up for trial before Judge of the Peace Cradick and after the evidence had been taken the Judge took the matter under advisement until the following day.

FAIR DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The directors of the Orange County Fair Company met today (Saturday) in Santa Ana and decided, after due consultation, to hold the fall race meeting during the month of October. The races will begin on Tuesday, October 6, and will continue to and including Saturday, October 10.

The last day will be made the most interesting of the entire season, as it is intended by the association to make it Silkwood day. As yet it is not known just how many of the fast-drawers of the Coast will be in the race, but it is safe to predict that it will be one of the fastest races ever run in the State of California. The Santa Ana track has the State record for the mile, and horsemen freely acknowledge that there are none better anywhere west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE TREASURE HUNTER.

The young Mexican who was in Santa Ana a few days ago preparing to locate a valuable treasure near the old mission at San Juan Capistrano, is confident that a great fortune is in store for him, as he seems to have found the key to the integrity of his informant. To a resident of this city the fortune hunter stated that he had been shown the exact spot where the treasure was hidden, and that he had been shown the exact spot where the treasure was hidden, and that he had been shown the exact spot where the treasure was hidden.

FROM SANTA MIGUEL.

The United States flag was raised for the first time over San Miguel Island this morning by United States Marine Corps. The flag was hoisted by instructions from President Cleveland. The present occupant of the island, Capt. W. C. Waters, had hitherto prevented all efforts to survey it as part of the United States territory.

THE SANTA BARBARA SEA EEL COMPANY has been organized. The company has been organized for the purpose of catching and selling sea eels.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS as a board of equalization have adjourned until Monday next.

THE SCHOOL BOARD at Orange will elect teachers for the ensuing year, next Monday.

MONROVIA, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) A new ice company has come into the field here and is now selling ice at 35 cents a hundred, against 60 cents, the former price.

The sand pump stuck in the hole being drilled for the city well about a week ago and all efforts to loosen it have as yet proved abortive. No developments can be made until the unfortunate accident is rectified.

The new school board has organized.

## RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

## SOME TESTIMONY THAT LOOKS BAD FOR MARSHALL.

Two Eye Witnesses Agree on Most Points—Their Testimony Contrasted by the Dying Statement of Howard—Big Land Deal.

RIVERSIDE, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The testimony in the Marshall case does not all look favorable to Marshall by a long way.

Peter Frank testified that Marshall told Hamilton, at the beginning of the quarrel, if he had a gun he would kill him. J. J. Widner testified that Marshall asked him for a gun, saying that a "d-d nigger" had pulled one on him and he wanted a pistol. That was a half-hour before the shooting. He got to the scene of the shooting at the time Marshall and Hamilton were there, shooting at one another. After Larsen was carried into the house he accused Marshall of shooting him. Marshall replied that he was sorry.

Mrs. Taylor, who was one of the two eye-witnesses, testified that she saw Marshall fire the first two shots before Hamilton shot. Hamilton fired three times.

R. McKim said he was with Hamilton when he made his dying statement, to the effect that the bartender in the saloon and Hamilton had had a misunderstanding over some cents for drinks. Hamilton told him he was in the wrong and paid the bill. Marshall came to Hamilton and said, "Now, who was mistaken?" Hamilton said it didn't concern Marshall, but Marshall asked him again and took Hamilton's answer as an insult. There was a prospect of a fight, when Hamilton waved a pistol at McKim, but Marshall asked him to wait and he went to the door.

Attorney Middlecott, who was present when the dying statement was made, confirmed the foregoing.

The prosecution rested its case this morning after introducing some minor evidence.

The defense has occupied the day by efforts to break down the testimony of Harry McCourt, introducing evidence that McCourt, immediately after the shooting, had declared that Hamilton had fired upon Marshall first, and impeaching his testimony upon a number of points, giving a mixture of testimony which would seem some patience in thoroughly sifting.

RIVERSIDE BREWERY.

The sale of the Beaumont tract is reported. The Southern California Investment Company, which secured the land some time ago, has sold it to Murray F. Vaudall of San Francisco. The property has long been crippled financially and the investment company was not disposed to put any more money in it. The land surrounds the town of Beaumont on the summit of San Geronimo Pass, through which the Southern Pacific Railroad runs.

The name of the man found dead at Indio was Charles Howard and not Clark, as reported.

Ramona Rebekah Lodge installed officers Thursday evening. L. Marshall of Pomona, district deputy, officiated.

The City Trustees are considering the propriety of restoring the chain-gang.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Grist of Gossip from the City on the Bay.

SAN DIEGO, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) A tale of ocean hardship is brought by the ship Bermuda, which arrived from Australia over 100 days out, with 384 tons of coal for Spreckels Bros. The Bermuda is a medium-sized vessel, and the crew of 12 men, including the captain, were all reported to be in good health.

The shipyard at San Diego is reported to be in a state of activity. The shipyard is reported to be in a state of activity.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## A NOVEL SPECULATION OFFERED TO THE SUPERVISORS.

The Southern Pacific Company Enjoined from Violation of the Provisions of Its Franchise on Colton Avenue—Troublesome Liquor License Case.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Supervisors are in receipt of a novel proposition from an old man and his wife who live on E street. They own a place valued at \$1000, which they cannot sell and which does not support them. They want to give the Supervisors a trust deed to the property, providing that the county shall secure it when they die, in return for which they ask the county to give them \$5 a month as long as they live. They are evidently worthy people and not inclined to be a burden on the county, though in distressing circumstances. The matter has been referred to the District Attorney.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WARNED.

The Southern Pacific Company was today served with notice not to violate the provisions of its franchise on Colton avenue, as ordered by the Supervisors. The contest looks very much as that in Riverside did a few months ago, but so far as can be learned there are but few property-holders on Colton avenue between Hamilton and Ventura, who object to the road coming into town. In addition to these there are a few people who oppose the road, though having no property interests at stake.

The Supervisors hold the key to the situation, though it is not certain that they will keep the road out of town when the matter comes before them in the form of a petition for an amendment to the franchise.

PERFECTION AT THESE NERVE CENTERS will always represent a perfect life. Therefore any sickness or improper action will always be accomplished with corresponding imperfections, the repair of which affords the only permanent cure.

These obstructions are so placed by nature "in sight" that one person may see them as well as another, thus doing away with the mystery, uncertainty and great expense in the treatment of disease and crime.

For this anciently-devised and rapid cure of sickness or pain, a reasonably correct understanding must be had of the immense dilation which nature provides in a healthy person, and a forcible dilation supplied with the means at hand, which were entirely sufficient for the healthy ancients, who took to it as naturally as a duck takes to water; or by the more convenient appliances shown at the head of this article, which long neglect has rendered almost a necessity.

It is composed of metallic fingers and the dilation accomplished by turning the threaded rod, and produces the pleasant results of the perfect dilation of nature. Instantly the blood is set in motion, headache departs, cold feet get warm, the stomach performs its work, rheumatism loses its pain, paralysis is no more, heart failure yields to the rhythmic action of nature, and the natural functions of the body are regulated in either sex by simply forcing a circulation of blood in this novel manner. Constipation, the forerunner of all disease, is speedily cured by its use, and the infirmities of age greatly lightened.

For abundant proof we refer to mothers, most of whom have used the Dilator or a piece of soap for the instant relief of the same difficulty in children, at whatever age it was used.

Taught by the Indians, who never use drugs for their young, the only wonder is that any rational being should use them at any age short of dotage. Without for a moment questioning the propriety of curing a child by the use of the Dilator, the advocates of more expensive methods have sown the seeds of destruction, and by placing the inharmonious body under the influence of opiates and stimulants, produce for themselves a lucrative business among a race of invalids, who are kept upon the "ragged edge of despair."

A great truth, which is now quite

commonly believed, was published by Dr. James Johnson, editor of the Medico-Surgical Review: "I declare as my conscientious conviction, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single doctor, drug or druggist on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail."

But there is a way to get well. The Missing Link teaches and proves that there is not a pain, sickness, break, bruise or derangement of the physical organism but will show to any observer a corresponding derangement of the spiritual muscles, which controls the lower bowel, whether the patient or doctor knows it or not. This muscle being the physical index of the body, with only one law of expansion to govern it, renders the Missing Link Dilator, illustrated above, the first in importance for any derangement without reach of the blood stream, or propelled. The best surgeons now use dilation before all operations.

As a temperance worker the Dilator has already gained quite a reputation for instantly restoring the equilibrium lost by the use of tanglefoot, as well as any suspended animation.

Thus any curable physical disorder is under control of intelligence. As if this were not enough for the highest order of creation, the mental organism is also automatically through its operating nerve terminals, which, being creative by nature, is centralized to form a repairable index at its own organ, where deformity may always be found equal to peculiarities of character or dullness of perception.

For the benefit of any who may wish to prove this rapidly-advancing science, we refer by permission to the following well-known persons who have been cured: Rev. Alex. Parker, D. D., Orange, Cal., constipation, piles, etc., forty years a sufferer; G. S. Allen, M. D., the East Los Angeles druggist, paralysis three years, felt cold and could not raise his right arm, was warm at third dilation; James H. Doan, manufacturer of Ralston water, No. 620 North Main street, Bright's disease and rheumatism of long standing; George Grimsom, blacksmith, Seventh street near Spring, chronic diarrhoea for thirty years; George Stroble, shoe shop, constipation, wife chronic sore throat fifteen years, other irregularities; Miss Josie Ragle, age 19, No. 354 Edgewood Road near Temple, hiccoughs seven weeks, very low, baffled all medical treatment, Dilator produced vigorous perspiration in ten minutes and complete cure in three days; J. C. Lamoraca, proprietor American Restaurant, No. 416 South Spring street, daughter 8 years old, speechless, completely restored by Missing Link treatment; S. A. Gillett, No. 329 East Sixth street, daughter 10 years old, more spectacles, was restored by same operation; E. Somerville, Telegraph and News Department Hotel Westminster, habitual constipation, thirty years, no medicine since first dilation three months ago; D. D. Carter, elevator man, Phillips Block, badly pimpled face, cured by Dilator about one year ago; Mrs. M. E. Lang, our landlady, painful toe for twenty years, many doctors advised amputation, cured with Dilator over one year ago.

The Missing Link Dilator is manufactured and sold by Lewis Howell Rogers, No. 431 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal. The price by mail to any part of the world is \$2. Rogers' own landlady, painful toe for twenty years, many doctors advised amputation, cured with Dilator over one year ago.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## A NOVEL SPECULATION OFFERED TO THE SUPERVISORS.

The Southern Pacific Company Enjoined from Violation of the Provisions of Its Franchise on Colton Avenue—Troublesome Liquor License Case.

SAN BERNARDINO, July 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Supervisors are in receipt of a novel proposition from an old man and his wife who live on E street. They own a place valued at \$1000, which they cannot sell and which does not support them. They want to give the Supervisors a trust deed to the property, providing that the county shall secure it when they die, in return for which they ask the county to give them \$5 a month as long as they live. They are evidently worthy people and not inclined to be a burden on the county, though in distressing circumstances. The matter has been referred to the District Attorney.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WARNED.

The Southern Pacific Company was today served with notice not to violate the provisions of its franchise on Colton avenue, as ordered by the Supervisors. The contest looks very much as that in Riverside did a few months ago, but so far as can be learned there are but few property-holders on Colton avenue between Hamilton and Ventura, who object to the road coming into town. In addition to these there are a few people who oppose the road, though having no property interests at stake.

The Supervisors hold the key to the situation, though it is not certain that they will keep the road out of town when the matter comes before them in the form of a petition for an amendment to the franchise.

PERFECTION AT THESE NERVE CENTERS will always represent a perfect life. Therefore any sickness or improper action will always be accomplished with corresponding imperfections, the repair of which affords the only permanent cure.

These obstructions are so placed by nature "in sight" that one person may see them as well as another, thus doing away with the mystery, uncertainty and great expense in the treatment of disease and crime.

For this anciently-devised and rapid cure of sickness or pain, a reasonably correct understanding must be had of the immense dilation which nature provides in a healthy person, and a forcible dilation supplied with the means at hand, which were entirely sufficient for the healthy ancients, who took to it as naturally as a duck takes to water; or by the more convenient appliances shown at the head of this article, which long neglect has rendered almost a necessity.

It is composed of metallic fingers and the dilation accomplished by turning the threaded rod, and produces the pleasant results of the perfect dilation of nature. Instantly the blood is set in motion, headache departs, cold feet get warm, the stomach performs its work, rheumatism loses its pain, paralysis is no more, heart failure yields to the rhythmic action of nature, and the natural functions of the body are regulated in either sex by simply forcing a circulation of blood in this novel manner. Constipation, the forerunner of all disease, is speedily cured by its use, and the infirmities of age greatly lightened.

For abundant proof we refer to mothers, most of whom have used the Dilator or a piece of soap for the instant relief of the same difficulty in children, at whatever age it was used.

Taught by the Indians, who never use drugs for their young, the only wonder is that any rational being should use them at any age short of dotage. Without for a moment questioning the propriety of curing a child by the use of the Dilator, the advocates of more expensive methods have sown the seeds of destruction, and by placing the inharmonious body under the influence of opiates and stimulants, produce for themselves a lucrative business among a race of invalids, who are kept upon the "ragged edge of despair."

A great truth, which is now quite

commonly believed, was published by Dr. James Johnson, editor of the Medico-Surgical Review: "I declare as my conscientious conviction, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single doctor, drug or druggist on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail."

But there is a way to get well. The Missing Link teaches and proves that there is not a pain, sickness, break, bruise or derangement of the physical organism but will show to any observer a corresponding derangement of the spiritual muscles, which controls the lower bowel, whether the patient or doctor knows it or not. This muscle being the physical index of the body, with only one law of expansion to govern it, renders the Missing Link Dilator, illustrated above, the first in importance for any derangement without reach of the blood stream, or propelled. The best surgeons now use dilation before all operations.

As a temperance worker the Dilator has already gained quite a reputation for instantly restoring the equilibrium lost by the use of tanglefoot, as well as any suspended animation.

Thus any curable physical disorder is under control of intelligence. As if this were not enough for the highest order of creation, the mental organism is also automatically through its operating nerve terminals, which, being creative by nature, is centralized to form a repairable index at its own organ, where deformity may always be found equal to peculiarities of character or dullness of perception.

For the benefit of any who may wish to prove this rapidly-advancing science, we refer by permission to the following well-known persons who have been cured: Rev. Alex. Parker, D. D., Orange, Cal., constipation, piles, etc., forty years a sufferer; G. S. Allen, M. D., the East Los Angeles druggist, paralysis three years, felt cold and could not raise his right arm, was warm at third dilation; James H. Doan, manufacturer of Ralston water, No. 620 North Main street, Bright's disease and rheumatism of long standing; George Grimsom, blacksmith, Seventh street near Spring, chronic diarrhoea for thirty years; George Stroble, shoe shop, constipation, wife chronic sore throat fifteen years, other irregularities; Miss Josie Ragle, age 19, No. 354 Edgewood Road near Temple, hiccoughs seven weeks, very low, baffled all medical treatment, Dilator produced vigorous perspiration in ten minutes and complete cure in three days; J. C. Lamoraca, proprietor American Restaurant, No. 416 South Spring street, daughter 8 years old, speechless, completely restored by Missing Link treatment; S. A. Gillett, No. 329 East Sixth street, daughter 10 years old, more spectacles, was restored by same operation; E. Somerville, Telegraph and News Department Hotel Westminster, habitual constipation, thirty years, no medicine since first dilation three months ago; D. D. Carter, elevator man, Phillips Block, badly pimpled face, cured by Dilator about one year ago; Mrs. M. E. Lang, our landlady, painful toe for twenty years, many doctors advised amputation, cured with Dilator over one year ago.

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# The Only Clothing Store

In this City Who is Cutting Prices

On Late Style All New Goods, is

YES, AND CUTTING THEM VERY DEEP AT THAT.

Attend "The Hub's" Great Reduction Sale.

**This Week.**

Men's \$15.00 strictly all-wool Suits have been reduced to

**\$9.75**

Men's \$20.00 all-wool Dress Suits have been reduced to

**\$13.75**

Men's \$25.00 Richly Tailored Prince Albert, Cutaway and Sack Suits have been reduced to

**\$17.50**

We are showing the LARGEST and MOST STYLISH LINE of Men's Trousers in this city at prices ranging from

**\$2.50 to \$7.50**

All sizes in stock to select from, 28 up to 50 inch waist measurement.

Such excellent quality and stylish

**Suits, Hats, Underwear and Furnishings**

WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED at such EXTREMELY LOW PRICES as we are now naming.

**The Reason We Do It**

Is because we have too many summer goods on hand—(notwithstanding the fact that we have done a very big business)—we must now unload to make room for our Colossal New Fall Stock now being manufactured for us at our New York Factory and have made big reductions in all our departments.

# THE HUB.

Big Bargains in Children's Clothing.

**This Week.**

Boys' \$3.50 All-wool Suits have been reduced to

**\$2.45.**

Boys' \$4.00 All-wool Suits have been reduced to

**\$2.95.**

Boys' \$4.50 All-wool Suits have been reduced to

**\$3.45.**

Boys' \$5.00 All-wool Suits have been reduced to

**\$3.95.**

Boys' \$7.00 Fine Dress Suits have been reduced to

**\$4.95.**

These are BONA FIDE and HONEST REDUCTIONS from our former low prices, and should be seen to be fully appreciated.

**LOS ANGELES' LEADING CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.**



154 to 200  
North  
Spring Street.

No Goods Charged at These Low Prices. Everything Sold Strictly for Cash.

## THE MONEY QUESTION.

### I. PRIMARY MONEY.

The most stupid of all alleged principles are two that are corner-stones of the whole free-silver craze.

First, that nothing is a measure of value but "primary money."

Second, that nothing is primary money unless it has free and unlimited coinage.

By the first they do not mean values, but prices, and intend it shall be so understood by the ignorant. And they mean that prices will not rise without an increase of primary money.

All other money they call credit money, and not a basis of values, but only a medium of exchange. Here again they intend values to mean prices, and that credit money will not raise them.

On page 53 of "Coin's Financial School" we read:

"D. H. Wheeler wanted to know of Coin if he did not believe it would advance prices if the government were to issue \$500,000,000 of greenbacks."

"No," was the reply. "It would break down the present tottering financial system the sooner."

On page 52 Harvey says: "The demonization of silver destroyed one-half of the redemption money of the United States." By redemption money he means primary money, and his italics show he counts out the paper money of the country as a factor in its prosperity. (See further, pages 49 and 53, in explanation.)

This is exactly in line with the declarations of the silver men that one-half the money of the country is destroyed, and all debts doubled.

The money consists of about five hundred millions each of gold, silver and paper. The paper being counted out as credit money, leaves only the other two as redemption money. And of this the silver is destroyed by not having free coinage so that gold is the only measure of values, by which they intend us to mean prices.

Now, if the silver in the coin were worth its bullion value the money would be only one-fourth destroyed, and this would increase debts but 33 per cent. But they don't tell us it is depreciated to its bullion value, but is destroyed and all debts thereby doubled. It is therefore worth nothing. If worth nothing with 54 cents of bullion in it simply because it does not have free and unlimited coinage how much more would it be worth if the bullion in it were worth 99 cents? And would another cent's worth make any difference? There is absolutely no escape from this absurdity, for, from top to bottom, they have all declared that half the money of the country was destroyed, not depreciated, got all debts doubled, not increased 33 per cent.

If there is anything new to primary money that a silver sucking likes to cut his wisdom teeth on, it is the memory of the grand, old, palmy days of the war paper and the deep-deyed villainy of its contraction. There were times for you! Anybody who has seen the time folks did business, got out of debt, made money and sailed!

Well, let's see how much primary there was back of all that prosperity, which, in a measure, did really exist. "Coin's Financial School," page 51, says:

"If there is one thousand million dollars of redemption money in the United States—in its treasury, its banks and among its people—then one thousand millions of credit money can be safely used, and not more."

He means that every dollar of paper must have a dollar of metal, with unlimited free coinage and legal tender power behind it, or the whole financial

system is top heavy. All this is approved by the free-coiners who all endorse Harvey from cover to cover.

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, there were, all told, in the United States, in 1873, one hundred and thirty-five millions of gold. As we sold no cotton during the war, and but little for the next year or two, it is probable that this amount was much less in 1868. Few silver men put it as high as one hundred millions, while the Populists put it still lower.

On page 10 Harvey tells us that prior to 1873 we had two hundred and five millions of silver, of which one hundred millions were foreign coin.

We had also some foreign gold coin, but no one knows how much. There was no silver dollar, the eight million that had been coined having been melted or shipped abroad, so that the 50 cents and smaller pieces and the foreign silver were all we had.

Remember now that they say nothing is a measure of value unless it has free and unlimited coinage. In 1853 all the 50-cent pieces and smaller coins were made short weight, free coinage taken away, and reduced to legal tender for only five dollars. These were, therefore, destroyed, not depreciated, and were not worth anything. In 1857 Congress demonetized all the foreign coins of every kind, declaring it no longer legal tender. This was, therefore, destroyed, and was no longer worth anything.

The gold was, therefore, all that during the war and afterward was a measure of values, or prices as they would now have us understand, and there were several times when the whole amount in the country did not equal seventy-five millions. Where, then, was the basis of the great prosperity, whence came the dandy prices, and how did the values built up before the demonization acts of 1853 and 1857 (which "destroyed," not depreciated, three-fourths, at least, of the primary money at that time) hold up through the war and after the resumption of specie payments?

If these principles are correct, then two thousand millions of new greenbacks, backed by all the credit of the nation, with all the railroad, water works, and other bonds that are as good as government bonds, and all the city and State bonds of the nation that now sell above par thrown in as collateral, would give us no more real money, no more basis of prices, and no rise in prices, which means no stimulus to business. Nor would it be any better if every land-owner in the country backed them with a mortgage on his land.

Nor is this all, for if one-half the money is now destroyed by taking away free coinage from silver, then it would all be destroyed by taking it away from gold. If all debts are now doubled by demonizing silver, what would they be with gold demonized? And if gold is the only basis of prices, what would prices then be? Remember now that Coin says, page 44, "Financial School":

"The science of money is an exact science, as much so as mathematics. And it is too late in the day for any silliness to question this great fountain of wisdom. Apply mathematics and add nothing to nothing and see where you come out. No amount of gold, though stamped by government for weight and fineness, would add anything to our wealth unless given freely and unlimited coinage. How nations got rich before mints were thrown open to the world is a mystery."

Seriously, now, when did you ever hear a creditor, attorney or sheriff demand primary money? When in our history has there ever been a demand for money of redemption?

There was just once. In 1857 the run on the banks was the run of billholders demanding specie. And with eager fingers and beaming faces they raked down all the silver and foreign gold coin they could get. Yet every dollar of it had been destroyed by the demonization acts of 1853 and 1857, which were even worse than that of 1873.

For the second time in the memory of living people the question of primary money came up, when, in 1878, a mighty debtor offered to pay primary for its outstanding paper. Several days before the time set its paper went to par and on the day fixed the call for primary was absurdly small. It was the table of the mountain and the mouse reversed. A little mouse of gold in the treasury nursed by honest intentions gave birth to a mountain of confidence.

All the arguments of the silver men on investigation turn out like the above. The whole is a painted chain hanging from a pictured beam. Some of the paint is pretty good paint, and Mr. Harvey is justly entitled to the lofty credit of having made more fools than any other writer, living or dead.

"THE WHOLE SILVER QUESTION."

Some Bottom Facts About the White Metal Clearly Stated.

LOS ANGELES, July 10, 1896.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I have paraphrased some of Louis Ehrlich's statements of the facts of our financial history in the hope that some of your readers, who will not take the time to read his unusually interesting book of 100 pages, "The Question of Silver," will read the following summary of some of the more important facts in regard to silver legislation. The friends of silver introduced a variety of free-coinage bills in Congress in 1876, and in 1878 the "Bland" bill was the final result of their efforts. This bill directed the purchase of from two to four million dollars' worth of silver per month, and its coinage into dollars, those to be full legal-tender at their face value. In 1879 silver was worth \$1.12 an ounce; in 1880, \$1.14; in 1881, \$1.13; in 1882, \$1.11; in 1883, 99 cents; in 1884, 93 cents an ounce; that is, its commercial ratio was 22 to 1. In spite of the legislation in favor of the silver dollar, it was worth, after the two years of strenuous effort to raise its value, 22 cents per ounce less than before.

Then the law of 1890 went into effect, directing the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month at the market price, giving legal-tender treasury notes for the balance. The silver dollar in gold or silver coin at the option of the government, "it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio."

It is believed that this bill would raise the price of silver. So all the silver men confidently prophesied. In January, 1890, silver was worth 97 1/2 cents an ounce; in March, 96 cents; running up for a few months by the aid of speculators, it then declined again and is worth today about 65 cents an ounce. The silver men are disappointed. Both the bills of 1876 and of 1890 brought about large purchases of metal, and yet it steadily fell in price in the face of the most beneficial legislation.

The question is: Will the demand that is now made by the silver men restore silver to the value they desire for it? Two tremendous efforts have already been made, with no effect. Can legislation of man make headway against natural law?

Here is another fact: The Director of the Mint reported in 1894 that on July 1 of that year there were in the United States 419,532,208 silver dollars, and that of these 368,160,173 were in the treasury's vaults. Why coin more until there is a demand for these?

The yearly average of gold production in the twenty-five years from 1871-75 was \$127,000,000. The yearly average product of silver for the same period was \$51,000,000. The average annual product of gold for the twenty years from 1876 to 1890 declined to \$108,000,000; a minus of 15 per cent. The average annual product of silver for the same period increased to \$116,000,000; a plus of 127 per cent. There is the whole silver question." PLATA.

## FOURTH WARD POLITICS.

Organization of a New Reform Club.

Last evening, at Fifteenth and Main streets, there was ushered into existence a political club which is expected to have some influence in local politics. It is called the Fourth-ward Reform Club, and already has a signed membership of 18 voters, all from the Fourth Ward and all pledged to support no candidate except he be endorsed by the club. The meeting last evening was opened by Rev. Francis M. Larkin as temporary chairman, who made an address, describing and explaining the objects and intentions of the club. Nominations for officers being in order, C. I. Parker was nominated and unanimously elected president and, after a few remarks appropriate to the occasion, read the original pledges of the club, which every member has already signed and which is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, residents, taxpayers and voters of the Fourth Ward in the city of Los Angeles, State of California, hereby sign our names and pledge our support to this club and the principles on which it is organized.

"Our object is not to antagonize any particular party, organization or individual, nor is it to further the particular interest of any one. We are of the people, and for the people, therefore, believing that only in union is there strength, and realizing that our officials are not always the choice of the people, but of the few political leaders, we pledge ourselves to give neither promise nor support to any candidate not endorsed by our club."

J. A. Williams was elected vice-president, J. C. Godwin permanent secretary and W. H. Lincoln treasurer.

Mr. Williams made a few remarks relative to the duties of citizens at the primaries, which were loudly applauded. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic, each member pledging himself to take a keen interest in the coming local elections. At 10:30 o'clock the meeting was adjourned until Saturday, July 18.

## PERSONALS.

I. Oberlander of Chicago is at the Hotel Vincent.

J. R. Wood of Boston, Mass., is at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. A. H. Pratt of Albany, N. Y., is visiting Los Angeles.

H. J. Brownley and wife of Salem, Or., are visiting Los Angeles.

H. W. Radcliffe, an attorney of Cleveland, O., is in the city.

J. B. Harrison and family of Kansas City are at the Hotel Vincent.

Miss E. M. Stevens of London, Eng., is registered at the Westminster.

J. A. Wilson and A. F. Klink of Chicago are staying at the Hollenbeck.

Mrs. Carrie R. Craig and Thomas L. Craig, Cincinnati, O., are at the Abbotsford Inn.

Martin A. Hayken, a leading business man of Sheboygan, Wis., is staying at the Nadeau.

Judge H. C. Gooding, ex-Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, is in Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Creswell of Philadelphia, Pa., are registered at the Westminster.

Mrs. J. S. Sheahan and James W. Sheahan of Chicago are staying at the Westminster.

E. Sloan of Elsinore, and W. A. Witte of Anaheim are registered at the United States Hotel.

John R. Manchester and Frank P. Manchester of Omaha, Neb., are registered at the Nadeau.

Mrs. J. D. Comstock and daughter of Jeffersonville, Ind., are recent arrivals at the Abbotsford Inn.

Charles Groff, an Arizona pioneer and

resident of Tucson, is sojourning at the United States Hotel.

James S. Greenbaum and Fred H. Greenbaum of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.

A. E. Hiles of the City of London drapery house left last evening on a business trip to New York.

W. H. Smedaker, passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway at San Francisco, is at the Nadeau.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Van DeVoort and daughter, Lugerna, left yesterday for an outing at San Diego and Coronado.

B. Kingsbaker, who has been at Bear Valley for the past two weeks on a vacation, returned to the city yesterday.

Gen. A. H. Garland, one of the principal owners of the Gila Valley and Globe Railroad Company, is in the city.

Frank Cox, a member of the Phoenix bar, who has been in the city for some days past, took his departure for Phoenix yesterday.

Hiram W. Blaisdell, the owner of the Yuma electric-light works, and large fruit orchards, is in the city, accompanied by his wife.

Rev. Preston McKinney, Presbyterian minister from Phoenix, Ariz., and family, are staying at the Kensington, No. 247 South Hill street.

Joseph Thalheimer, a successful merchant of Phoenix, arrived here yesterday with his family, and has rooms at the United States Hotel.

Miss Lizzie Ken, who for the past six months has been in the city attending art school, returned to her home at San Diego yesterday to spend a two months' vacation.

George Steckel will return from the East today. He has been attending the convention of photographers at Chattanooga, N. C., making flying trips to New York and his old home in Pennsylvania.

Judge Erskine M. Ross and Mrs. Ross are at Bartlett Springs for a short vacation. Judge Ross has recently finished the June session of the Circuit Court of Appeals, which was held in San Francisco. He will be back in Los Angeles in about a week.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Ramona are H. C. Wood and wife, Cripple Creek; C. I. Klein and Mrs. Klein, Denver, Colo.; M. Lewis, Cripple Creek, Colo.; Clara C. Fish, Phoenix, Ariz.; W. W. Wilcox, Chicago, and H. S. Farnham and wife of El Paso, Tex.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Durand, Chicago; Mrs. C. A. Billings and son, Marshalltown, Iowa; J. C. Paul, Chicago; A. F. Berger, Cleveland, O.; H. D. Hulet, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. R. A. Evans, Phoenix, Iowa; J. A. Stafford and wife, Phoenix; Thomas Rice and wife, Phoenix, are at the Natick.

## MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY.

Summer Excursion Rates.

Parties, three to ten, Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Spring and return, \$3.50 each.

Parties, ten to twenty-five, Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Spring and return, \$3.00 each.

Parties, three to ten, Altadena Junction to Echo Mountain and return, \$1.75 each.

Parties, ten to twenty-five, Altadena Junction to Echo Mountain and return, \$1.50 each.

Parties, excursion rate. Where tickets are bought one day in advance of the trip, so special preparations may be made for transportation and accommodations.

To parties of twenty-five and over, Altadena Junction to Mt. Lowe Spring (Alpine Tavern), and return, \$2.50 each.

To parties of twenty-five and over, Altadena Junction to Echo Mountain and return, \$1.25 each.

The above rates will remain in force until further notice.

These tickets can only be purchased at main office, Grand Opera House, Pasadena; Mt. Lowe Springs Company, corner Third and Broadway, Los Angeles; Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Railway Office, Fourth and Broadway, Los Angeles.

Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Railway Company, at the Abbotsford Inn.

Charles Groff, an Arizona pioneer and

## Are You Sick?

When You Can't Get Help From Medicine You Can Always Get It Here.



This is the remedy to which you may look for aid when all else has failed. It is the only natural remedy, because it gives you strength.

It is not cheap, but it does the work, and when you want to be cured you don't want to buy the cheapest remedy, you want the best. This is it.

All California Gives Praise to Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt, the Modern Health Giver

"I have suffered from Nervous Debility for many years, and when I purchased your Belt was so bad that should I not have found the cure, I would now have been in the hospital. I would not part with my Belt for \$500." So says F. B. WOOD, 231 S. Buhrer Hill, Los Angeles.

"Your Belt has cured me of Kidney and Bladder troubles. I saw an improvement the third time that I applied it. I will always take pleasure in recommending your treatment." W. T. MYERS, 18 E. Twenty-fourth, Los Angeles.

"Your Belt has cured me of pains in my back and frequent urinating." JOHN B. LARLEY, East San Jose, Cal.

"I am 77 years of age and bought your Belt for General Debility. I am perfectly satisfied with the results." WM. Y. EARLE, Azusa, Cal.

"I was so bad with Lumbago that I could not stand up straight. I tried many different remedies, but found none that gave me the relief I needed." THOS. MCDOALL, Pomona, Cal.

"Your Belt has done all you claim for it. I was so bad with female complaints that on many occasions I was confined to my bed." MRS. P. M. NEUBEL, 1203 Trenton St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Every sick person, no matter how light his complaint, wants to feel sure of getting relief when he trusts his health to any form of treatment. It can truly be said for Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt that no remedy ever offered such absolute proof of its curative powers as this wonderful Belt does. The proof comes fresh from different places every day, and from people you can see and talk to.

And it is not strange that Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt should cure after all other remedies fail, for it is the most humane, natural remedy. It gives the constant, life-inspiring electricity into your system while you sleep at night. This restores health. It is convenient to use, as you put it on when you go to bed, and wear it all night. If you wish the current stronger or milder at any time, it has a regulator, which controls its power, and you feel it all the time.

If you can't call and see it, send for the small book, "Three Classes of Men," with full information, free, sealed by mail.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

204 South Broadway, corner Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.  
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 6, evenings, 7 to 9; Sundays, 10 to 4.